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JAMES RIVER.

GEN. GRANT ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The Movement Successfully Executed.

THE MARCH BEGUN ON SUNDAY.

THE RIVER CROSSED ON TUESDAY.

No Interruption from the Enemy.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

His Army Advancing on Marietta.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL POLK.

Dispatches from Secretary Stanton—Late Intelligence from Gen. Sherman—Fighting going on at Kenesaw—The Rebel Gen. Polk Killed—The Disaster to Gen. Sturgis and the Means Taken to Repair it.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, June 15—7 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond, across the Chickahominy River and James River, has progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general facts, without danger of premature disclosure.

After several days' preliminary preparations, the movement commenced on Sunday night. The Eighteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Smith, marched to White House and there embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing. Gen. Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to James Bridge, when they crossed the Chickahominy and marched thence to Charles City, on the James River. Gens. Hancock's and Warren's corps; crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and marched thence to Wilcox's, on the James River.

The James River was to be crossed by the army at Powhattan Point. A dispatch from Gen. Grant dated Monday evening at 5½ o'clock, headquarters Wilcox's Landing, states that the advance of our troops had reached that place, and would commence crossing the James River to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and Smith's corps would commence arriving at City Point that night; that no fighting was reported during the movement except a little cavalry skirmishing. Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M., Gen. Grant was at Bermuda Landing. In a dispatch from him, dated at 3 o'clock that day, he says: "Our forces will commence crossing James River to-day. The enemy show no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of Richmond. Our movement from Cold Harbor to the James River has been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident." An unofficial dispatch, dated at Gen. Butler's headquarters, 2:20 P. M., says that Smith's corps was coming on, five thousand having already landed.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Kenesaw, states that the General is in front, advancing his lines on Kenesaw. Another unofficial dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock last night, reports some advance to-day; that Gen. Thomas has gained ground, and that one rebel brigade is nearly surrounded. It further reports that the rebel Gen. Polk was killed to-day, and his body sent to Marietta. In another part of Gen. Sherman's East Mississippi Division our forces have not met with the success that has attended competent Commanders.

Gen. Washburn, at Memphis, reports that the expedition, consisting of 3,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and 16 pieces of artillery, sent out from there a few days ago under command of Gen. Sturgis, encountered a large rebel force on the 10th inst. under command of Forrest, at Guntown, on the railroad running south from Corinth, and, after a severe fight, in which our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, our forces were worsted; that at last accounts Sturgis was at Collinsville retreating toward Memphis.

Dispatches state that, with the troops that had lately arrived, Memphis is safe.

Gen. Sherman, having received the news of Sturgis' defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair Sturgis' disaster, and placed Gen. A. J. Smith in command, who will assume the offensive immediately.

No other military intelligence has been received by this department since my last telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 14,
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 15.

There is great activity prevailing in this department.

The Eighteenth Army Corps passed here last night on transports, from the White House for Bermuda Hundred. About —— other troops had gone to that point previously.

Gens. Smith, Benham and Martindale started from this point to-day to go up the James River.

Troops are rapidly disembarking at Bermuda Landing.

A number of other transports with troops, supposed from Washington, have passed here for the same destination.

Stirring news may be expected soon.

It is learned that a portion of Gen. Grant's army is at Charles City, on the James River.

Gen. Butler has been actively engaged for several days past superintending the preparations for the movement of the army across the James River, by laying pontoons, &c.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 14.

There has been no arrival from Bermuda Hundred up to the closing of the mail this evening.

Lieut. John J. Phillips, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, died yesterday, at the Chesapeake Hospital.

The United States steamer *Gettysburgh*, Capt. Lamson, has arrived from off Wilmington, where she left on a cruise, But she picked up a Government schooner, (the *Mary Steadman,*) in distress, and towed her into Hampton Roads. The crew were all well.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Rebel Army Reported South of the Chattahoochee—The River Swollen by the Recent—Rains—Wheeler's Attempt to Obstruct the Railroad—A Train Blown Up by a Torpedo.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 14.

An officer just arrived from the front reports that on Friday last the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, appeared at Calhoun, on the railroad between Chattanooga and our army.

Wheeler's forces seized six cars laden with grain, and cut the telegraph wires.

The train coming north was notified at Adairsville, and stopped. Gen. A. P. Hovey was aboard, and collected some two hundred convalescents, formed them in line of battle, and moved cautiously on.

On the arrival of the train at Calhoun it was found that the rebels had retreated from the town.

The train then moved with its usual speed toward Resaca, but when about half way there an enormous torpedo exploded, hurling the locomotive six feet from the track, and tearing four cars, that were immediately in the rear, into splinters. Fortunately, the troops were in the last car of all, and escaped injury.

The box containing the missile was marked "powder, C. S. A., 35 pounds.

Nobody was seriously injured. Capt. Barlow, of Gen. Logan's staff, was bruised.

The train passed on in the evening to Resaca.

The same night Wheeler again appeared on the road below Calhoun and tore up a considerable portion of the track, which has since been repaired, and trains are again running.

The gentleman, who left the front of our army on the 9th inst., says that our cavalry, on a reconnoisance to the front, found only a light force of rebel cavalry, which, after a severe skirmish, fell back and crossed the Chattahoochee River.

The river is much swollen by heavy rains, and no serious movement can occur until the river falls.

THE $75.000.000 LOAN.

Opening of the Bids at Washington.

LIST OF BIDDERS AND WHAT THEY BID FOR

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 15.

Sealed offers were to-day opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the aid of Assistant Secretaries Harrington and Field, for bonds of the United States to the amount of $75,000,000. The number of bids was unprecedentedly large, and after nearly five hours had been occupied in the announcement and recording of about one half of them, further proceedings as to the remainder were postponed till to-morrow. The following is a list of the bids so far as opened, viz.:

J. H. Stout, New-York	$20,000	106.
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	18,000	103.
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	10,000	103.90
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	9,000	105.04
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	5,000	104.25
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	5,000	104.50
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	3,000	104.52
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	3,000	104.77
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	5,000	104.75
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	14,000	105.
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	3,000	105.02
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	3,000	105.52
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	19.000	103.50
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	100.000	103.75
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	1,000,000	104.
Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	250,000	104.
W. H. King. Chicago	20.000	103.
Second, National Bank, Dayton, O.	40,000	104.
Geo. Truesdale, Louisville, Ky.	700	104.
First National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	10,000	105.55
First National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	10,000	105.80
First National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	10,000	106.05
First National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	10,000	106.30
First National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	10,000	106.55
First National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	10,000	106.80
First National Bank, Cincinnati	100,000	102.05
First National Bank, Cincinnati	125,000	103.05
First National Bank, Cincinnati	20,000	103.00
First National Bank, Cincinnati	30,000	103.50
John Hendrick, So. Charleston, O.	20,000	100.00
First National Bank, Fall River, Mass.	500	101.00
Henry Peters, Upper Sandusky, O.	5,0000	100.00
First National Bank, New-York	500,000	104.125
First National Bank, New-York	750,000	104
First National Bank, New-York	750,000	103.75
First National Bank, New-York	1,000,000	103.50
Second National Bank, Boston	4,250,000	104
Lockwood & Co., New-York	10,000	105.55
Lockwood & Co., New-York	10,000	103.80
Lockwood & Co., New-York	30,000	106.05
First National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	55,000	104
Third National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	65,000	104
Rittenhouse, Faut & Co., Washington	300,000	104
The Germania Fire Insurance Co., New-York	20,000	104.50
The Germania Fire Insurance Co., New-York	10,000	104
First National Bank, Troy, Ohio	30,000	108
John Rankin, South Charleston, O.	3,000	par.
G. W. Welch, New-York	2,000	105.00
G. W. Welch, New-York	2,000	105.25
G. W. Welch, New-York	3,000	105.75
G. W. Welch, New-York	3,000	106.05
G. W. Welch, New-York	3,000	106.10
G. W. Welch, New-York	2,000	106.25
Second National Bank, Dayton, O.	62,000	105.00
First National Bank, Fall River, Mass.	10,000	106.00
H. H. Fish, Utica	5,000	par.
J. W. Beach, Newark, N. J.	2,000	106.50
Sarah M. Table, Harlem, N. Y.	900	106.00
Rrederick Schroeder, New-York	1,000	105.05
People's Bank, New-York	10,000	102.00
People's Bank, New-York	10,000	103.00
People's Bank, New-York	10,000	104.00
First National Bank, New-York	5,000,000	104.00
A. Stone, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio	50,000	107.00
First National Bank of Indianapolis by B. G.	——	——
Riggs, Vice-President	25,000	104.00
Riggs, Vice-President	25,000	103.00
Geo. M. Hunter, North Argyle, N.Y.	300	98.50
New-England Bank, Boston	50,000	105.51
New-England Bank, Boston	75,000	105.07
New-England Bank, Boston	75,000	104.07
New-England Bank, Boston	10,000	103.07
First National Bank, Salem	50,000	104.00
First National Bank, Salem	40,000	105.00
Nirst National Bank, Salem	40,000	106.00
First National Bank, Salem	20,000	106.25
Monument Bank, Charlestown, Mass	10,000	104.00
Monument Bank, Charlestown, Mass	10,000	104.50
Monument Bank, Charlestown, Mass	19,900	104.00
Monument Bank, Charlestown, Mass	19,000	105 50
Monument Bank, Charlestown, Mass	10,000	106.00
Boston National Bank	50,000	par.
R. H. Wilder, Philadelphia	1,000	105.50
Downington Bank, Pennsylvania	12,500	105.00
A. Snowdon, Philadelphia	1,000	106.00
Girard Bank, Philadelphia	120,000	102 50
Girard Bank, Philadelphia	120,000	102.525
Girard Bank, Philadelphia	180,000	103.025
Girard Bank, Philadelphia	180,000	103.526
Girard Bank, Philadelphia	120,000	104.215
Girard Bank, Philadelphia	120,000	164.52
Jos. Warner, Northampton, Mass.	1,000	107.00
B. B. Burt, Oswego, N. Y.	3,000	par.
Wooster Co. Institution for Savings.	50,000	106.125
Wooster Co. Institution for Savings.	25,000	105.50
First National Bank, Syracuse	3,000	105.75
First National Bank, Syracuse	3,000	106.25
First National Bank, Syracuse	1,000	106.50
First National Bank, Syracuse	4,000	106.75
Ashall Searle, Syracuse, N. Y.	1,500	105.00
Jay Cooke & Co.—		
For J. R. Barlow	100,000	102.875
For Robert P. Smith	10,000	103.00
Samuel R. Jones	100,000	103.125
J. F. Brennan, Fort Monroe	1,080	110.00
A. W. Spies, New-York	8,000	103.00
A. W. Spies, New-York	8,000	103.50
A. W. Spies, New-York	8,000	104.00
A. W. Spies, New-York	8,000	104.25
A. W. Spies, New-York	5,000	104.56
A. W. Spies, New-York	5,000	104.75
A. W. Spies, New-York	2,000	105.60
John Turner, New-York	3,000	105.02
Irving Bank, New-York	10,000	106 00
Starke Whitcom, Boston	500	106.25
Starke Whitcom, Boston	500	106.37
Starke Whitcom, Boston	500	106.305
Starke Whitcom, Boston	500	106.55
Starke Whitcom, Boston	500	106.60
David Ellis, Boston	2,000	102 —
David Ellis, Boston	2,000	103 —
Henry W. Richards, Boston	1,000	106.10
Henry W. Richards, Boston	1,000	105.10
Danl. W. Laurence, Medford, Mass.	5,000	105.50
Danl. W. Laurence, Medford, Mass.	5,000	106
Daniel Laurence	5,000	106 —
Daniel Laurence	5,000	105.50
Lewis H. White, Columbus, O.	10,000	107.
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	10,000	103.
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	10,000	104.
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	14,000	105.
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	5,000	105.5
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	5,000	106.
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	5,000	106.2
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	8,000	106.5
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	5,000	106.70
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	5,000	107.
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	5,000	107.55
Second Fational Bank, Toledo, O.	5,000	107.60
Second National Bank, Toledo, O.	5,090	108. 5
J. C. Jordan, Brunswick	1,000	105.
Chatham Bank, New-York	200,000	102.00
Thomas Brande, Elkhorn, Wis.	500	100. 50
P. Gibson, Baltimore	4,000	106.5
P. Gibson, Baltimore	50,000	105.
Franklin Reed, Bath, Maine	5,000	100. 7
S. M. Shedd, Oberlin, Ohio	3,000	104.
Harshman & Gorman, Central Bank, Dayton, Ohio	20,000	106
Harshman & Gorman, Central Bank, Dayton, Ohio	20,000	106.50
Harshman & Gorman, Central Bank, Dayton, Ohio	20,000	107
Wm. R. Frost, Boston	10,000	106
J. K. Hall, Cashier for Granite Bank, Augusta, Maine	10,000	104
W. B. Shaw, Washington	2,500	104.50
W. B. Shaw, Washington	2,500	105
Chas. R. Pise, Boston	5,000	105
R. L. & A. Stuart, New-York	60,000	105
Charles H. Dodge, Boston	3,000	106
Edward C. Jones, New-Bedford	50,000	106
Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill.	30,000	108.50
C. F. Billyer, President Charter Oak Bank, Hartford, Connecticut	30,000	106.10
C. F. Hillyer, President Charter Oak Bank, Hartford, Bonnecticut	50,000	105.25
Jame E. Froiseth, Washington	800	105
Roswell S. Burroughs, Albion, N.Y.	50,000	105
Roswell S. Burroughs, Albion, N.Y.	20,000	104
Roswell S. Burroughs, Albion, N.Y.	20,000	103.50
Roswell S. Burroughs, Albion, N.Y.	20,000	102.56
Lathrop & Mott, New-York	3,000	105
G. C. Beckwith, Cambridge, Mass.	5,000	104.00
G. C. Beckwith, Cambridge, Mass.	5,009	105.00
G. C. Beckwith, Cambridge, Mass.	5,000	106.00
Eudicatt King, Washington	4,000	106.00
Eudicatt King, Washington	4,000	105.50
Franklin Haven, Boston	50,000	105.00
Gilman Currier, Boston	10,000	105.00
Gilman Currier, Boston	5,000	105.25
Gilman Currier, Boston	12,000	105.50
Gilman Currier, Boston	7,000	105.85
Gilman Currier, Boston	11,000	106.00
Gilman Currier, Boston	4,000	106.25
Gilman Currier, Boston	6,000	106.50
Gilman Currier, Boston	4,000	106.75
Gilman Currier, Boston	4,000	107.00
Rev. R. J. Adams, Wallingford, Conn.	500	103.00
James H. C. Bool, Memphis	10,000	101.00
Thos. J. Abbott, Washington	2,000	102.00
E. G. Gayrette, Milbury, Mass.	500	109.00
F. W. Kellogg, M.C. from Michigan	2,000	103.00
Bartlett Doe, Boston	30,000	105.00
John H. Nichols, Salem, Mass.	12,500	106.00
John H. Nichols, Salem, Mass.	12,500	107.00
Cuyler Bank, Palmyra, N. Y	50,000	102.61
Cuyler Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.	50,000	103.61
Cuyler Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.	50,000	104.61
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	104.00
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	104.26
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	104.32
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	104.57
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	104.89
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	105.00
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Cann.	5,000	105.09
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	105.19
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	105.29
J. M. Townsend, for Townsend's Savings Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	5,000	105.32
Wm. F. Hughes, President, for—		
City Bank, Philadelphia	125,000	101.25
City Bank, Philadelphia	100,000	101.25
City Bank, Philadelphia	100,000	102.25
City Bank, Philadelphia	75,000	103.25
City Bank, Philadelphia	50,000	104.00
City Bank, Philadelphia	25,000	105.25
City Bank, Philadelphia	75,000	106.25
W. Rosses & Co., Boston	100,000	101.00
W. Rosses & Co., Boston	10,000	102.00
W. Rosses & Co., Boston	10,000	103.00
W. Rosses & Co., Bostsn	10,000	104.00
W. Rosses & Co. Boston	10,000	105.00
Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, Buffalo	70,000	par.
Ninth National Bank, New-York	50,000	103.60
Ninth National Bank, New-York	50,000	104.00
Ninth National Bank, New-York	100,000	105.00
Ninth National Bank, New-York	100,000	105.50
Ninth National Bank, New-York	100,000	106.00
Ninth National Bank, New-York	100,000	106.50
E. S. S. Rouse, Mount Vernon, O.	1,300	110.00
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	20,000	par.
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	20,000	101.50
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	20,000	102 50
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	20,000	103.00
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	20.000	104.00
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	10,000	105.00
Jeremiah Rogers, Washington	100	104.00
John T. Huss, Tiffin, Ohio	2,000	104.00
U. S. Trust Company, New-York	28,000	104.42
U. S. Trust Company, New-York	322,000	103.02
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.	100,000	104.70
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.	100,000	105.00
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.	100,000	105.55
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.	100,008	106.00
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.	100,006	106.25
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.	100,000	106.51
Chartes F. Quirks, New-York	1,000	103
Merchants' Exchange Bank, N. Y.	1,500,000	102.25
Merchants' Exchange Bank, N. Y.	500,000	101.50
Merchants' Exchange Bank, N. Y.	500,000	101
Merchants' Exchange Bank, N. Y.	500,000	100.50
Merchants' Exchange Bank, N. Y.	500,000	par.
Bank of North America, N. Y.	150,000	105.10
Thomas Harris, Success, N. Y.	1,000	103
Thomas Harris, Success, N. Y.	1,000	104
Thomas Harris, Success, N. Y.	1,000	105
Thomas Harris, Success, N. Y.	300	106
George F. Wassman	1,000	par.
Ward, Campbell & Co., N. Y.	1,175,000	102.25
Ward, Campbell & Co., N. Y.	15,000	102.25
Ward, Campbell & Co.. N. Y.	60,000	101.50
Ward, Campbell & Co., N. Y., on behalf of Grant & Son, New-York	250,000	102.25
Gilman, Son & Co., N. Y.	20,000	103.26
Gilman, Son & Co., N. Y.	25,000	103.62
Gilman, Son & Co., N. Y.	25,000	103.76
Gilman, Son & Co., N. Y.	35,000	104.02
Mutual Ben. Life Ins. Co., N. J.	50,000	103.15
Mutual Ben. Life Ins. Co., N. J.	50,000	103.65
Mutual Ben. Life Ins. Co., N. J.	50,000	104.15
Mutual Ben. Life Ins. Co., N. J.	50,000	104.65
Mutual Ben. Life Ins. Co., N. J.	50,000	105.15
Mrs. Susan Wells, New-York	1,700	105.00
Colgate & Hoffman, New-York	100,000	104.00
Colgate & Hoffman, New-York	25,000	104.01
Colgate & Hoffman, New-York	150,000	103.51
Colgate & Hoffman, New-York	125,000	103.01
Colgate & Hoffman, New-York	100,000	102.50
Colgate & Hoffman, New-York	200,000	101.00
B. F. Romain, New-York	5,000	104.05
B. F. Romain, New-York	5,000	104.55
B. F. Romain, New-York	5,000	105.05
B. F. Romain, New-York	5,000	105.55
Wm. Perkins, Buffalo, for W. H. Perkins	100	105.00
James H. Mills, Buffalo	2,100	103.00
James W Kerr, Rochester	1,000	par
James W Kerr, Rochester	1,000	101.00
James W. Kerr, Rochester	1,000	102.00
James W. Kerr, Rochester	1,000	103.00
James W. Kerr, Rochester	1,000	104.00
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., N. Y.	100,000	102.50
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., N. Y.	110,000	102.00
B. L. Buxton, Secretary of Irving Saving Institution, New-York	150,000	102.00
B. L. Buxton, Secretary of Irving Saving Institution, New-York	26,000	103.00
B. L. Buxton, Secretary of Irving Saving Institution, New-York	15,600	103.25
Underhill & Haven, New-York	25,000	105.20
Underhill & Haven, New-York	20,000	105.15
National Bank, New-York	250,000	101.00
B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40,000	101.00
B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40.006	101.50
B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40.000	102.00
B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40,000	102.50
B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40,000	103.00
G. H. Forster, New-York	6.000	104.03
G. H. Forster, New-York	7,000	103.04
G. H. Forster, New-York	7,000	102.15
Chas. P. Gulick, New-York	1,000	105.02
Chatham Bank, New-York	7,000	101.64
Chatham Bank, New-York	8,000	102.14
Chatham Bank, New-York	7,000	102.64
Chatham Bank, New-York	8,000	103.14
Chatham Bank, New-York	3,000	105.50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	25,000	104.16
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	200,000	104.05
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	15,000	103.70
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	10,000	103.00
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	5,000	102.50
Sixth National Bank, New-York	100,000	106.00
Wm. D. Murphy, New-York	5,000	Par.
Commander W. A. Parker, U.S. N.	500	103.00
Wm. H. Perry, New-York	500	105.50
Lockwood & Co.	10,000	104.00
Lockwood & Co.	40,000	104.25
Lockwood & Co.	30,000	104.35
Lockwood & Co.	30,000	104.76
Wm. & John O'Brien, New-York	20,000	106.53
Eli White, New-York	2,500	103.00
Arctic Fire Ins. Co., New-York	25,000	103.26
Arctic Fire Ins. Co., New-York	35,000	103.56
Arctic Fire Ins. Co., New-York	25,000	105.16
Arctic Fire Ins. Co., New-York	25,000	105.30
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	50,000	102.00
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	50,090	103.05
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	50,000	103.55
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	100,000	104.06
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	100,000	104.32
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	50,000	104.77
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	50,000	105.33
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	50,000	105.63
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	50,000	106.06
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	50,000	106.63
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	40,000	105.63
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	20,000	106.27
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	20,000	106.48
Philip Spies & Co., New-York	20,000	106.83
East River Saving Institution, N. Y.	10,000	104.80
East River Saving Institution, N. Y.	20,000	105.05
East River Saving Institution, N. Y.	20,000	105.10
James Gallatin, New-York	5,000	101.00
Amos Clark, New-York	20,000	104.50
First Nat. Bank, Elizabeth, N. J.	10,000	104.00
First Nat. Bank, Elizabeth, N. J.	10,000	104.25
First Nat. Bank, Elizabeth, N. J.	10,000	10,450
First Nat. Bank, Elizabeth, N. J.	20,090	104.75
First Nat. Bonk, Elizabeth, N. J.	20,000	105.00
T. T. Fisher, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	105.25
T. T. Fisher, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	105.50
T. T. Fisher, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	105.75
T. T. Fisher, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	106.25
James B. Hosmer, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	106.00
Wamesit Bank, Lowell, Mass.	25,000	105.00
Wamesit Bank, Lowell, Mass.	25,000	105.50
Wamesit Bank, Lowell, Mass.	25,000	106.00
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	105 50
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	105.625
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	105.75
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	105.875
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	106 —
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	106.25
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	106.50
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	106.75
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	107 —
Howes & Macy, New-York	50,000	102.25
Howes & Macy, New-York	50,000	102.50
Howes & Macy, New-York	60,000	102.71
Howes & Macy, New-York	50,600	102.80
Howes & Macy, New-York	15,000	103.
Howes & Macy, New-York	10,000	104.30
Howes & Macy, New-York	10,000	104.50
Howes & Macy, New-York	10,000	104.80
Howes & Macy, New-York	15,000	105.
Howes & Macy, New-York	10,000	105.15
Howes & Macy, New-York	10,000	105.30
Howes & Macy, New-York	10,000	105.60
Howes & Macy, New-York	500	106.10
First National Bank, Pomeroy, O.	50,000	100.
T. J. Lake, Washington	4,000	104.
S. H. Platt, Washington	2,000	107.01
Manhattan Savings Institution, N.Y.	50,000	103.50
Manhattan Savings Institution, N.Y.	50,000	103.50
Manhattan Savings Institution, N.Y.	50,000	104.
A. S. Tritt, Cashier, Fall River, Massachusetts	20,000	104.55
Jay, Cook & Co., Washington, for Mellen & Wood	40,000	102.00
Jay, Cook & Co., Washington, for Mellen & Wood	40,000	Par.
For Clark, Dodge & Co.	100,000	105 25
Jay, Cook & Co., Philadelphia	2,000,000	104.005
Jay, Cook & Co., Philadelphia	500,000	103.875
Jay, Cook & Co., Philadelphia	500,000	104.12
Jay, Cook & Co., Philadelphia	500,000	103.95
Jay, Cook & Co., Philadelphia	50,000	104.25
Jay, Cook & Co., Washington	125,000	105.01
Jay, Cook & Co., Washington	250,000	105.00
Jay, Cook & Co., Washington	5,000	105.50
Jay, Cook & Co., Washington	45,000	105.50
Jay, Cook & Co., Washington	25,000	105.50
Jay, Cook & Co., Washington	250,000	105.00
Jay, Cook ffi Co., Washington	70,000	105 50
Vermelye & Co., New-York	632,000	104.00
Vermelye & Co., New-York	156,000	105.00
Vermelye & Co., New-York	100,000	105.50
Vermelye & Co., New-York	40,000	105.00
Vermelye & Co., New-York	45,000	104.00
Vermelye & Co., New-York	100,000	103.00
Adam S. Hill, Washington	1,000	105.00
Mary Talcott, Hartford, Conn.	1,000	106.50
State Bank, Troy, N. Y	10,009	106.67
State Bank, Troy, N. Y	5,000	106.30
State Bank, Troy, N. Y	5,000	106.01
State Bank, Troy, N. Y	5,000	103.03
State Bank, Troy, N. Y	5,600	103.80
T. H. Smith, Newark, N. Y	2,500	103.00
T. H. Smith, Newark, N. Y	2,500	105.00
C. H. Blake, New-York	3,000	106.00
P. W. Dudley, Whitinsville, Mass.	1,000	105.50
Albert Childs, Boston	1,000	106.00
Albert Childs, Boston	1,000	105.00
Asa Braichard, Norwich, Vt.	1,000	101.00
Webster Bank, Boston	200,000	102.25
Webster Bank, Boston	100,000	103.25
Courtney & Mills, New-York	25,000	106.00
Courtney & Mills, New-York	25,000	105.25
Courtney & Mills, New-York	25,000	105.00
Courtney & Mills, New-York	25,000	104.50
Courtney & Mills, New-York	25,000	104.00
Courtney & Mills, New-York	25,060	103.50
Courtney & Mills, New-York	25,000	103.90
Courtney & Mills, New-York	25,000	102.50
Bonnd & Bailey, New-York	22,000	105.10
S. S. Riker, New-York	25,000	105.50
Underhill & Haven, New-York	5,000	103.30
Underhill & Haven, New-York	5,000	104.20
Uuderhill & Haven, New-York	10,000	103.50
Underhill & Haven, New-York	30,600	104.75
Underhill & Haven, New-York	35,000	105
Underhill & Haven, New-York	30,590	105.25
Charles Jenkins, New-York	10,000	106
Charles Jenkins, New-York	10,000	105.50
Charles Jenkins, New-York	10,000	105
Charles Campbell, New-York	5,000	104
Recorders' & Traders' Insurance Co., New-York	23,000	105
Recorders' & Traders' Insurance Co., New-York	34,000	05.05
Recorder's & Trader's Insurance Co., New-York	13,000	103.0 5
Wm. P. Easterbrook, New-York	5,000	106.,25
B. M. Freight, Saugerties, N. Y	10,000	103 50
B. M. Freight, Saugerties, N. Y	5,000	104
B. M. Freight, Saugerties, N. Y	5,000	104.50
B. M. Freight, Saugerties, N. Y	1,000	105
B. M. Freight, Saugerties, N. Y	5,000	105.25
B. M. Freight, Saugerties, N. Y	10,000	105.55
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,000	104.75
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,000	104.875
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	75,000	105.00
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,000	105.25
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,060	105.40
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,000	105.60
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,000	105.70
E. C. Scranton, Presidedt Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,000	105.80
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,000	106.00
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven	25,000	106.25
Francis Hathaway, New-York	10,000	106.00
Francis Hathaway, New-York	10,000	105.00
Francis Hathaway, New-York	10,000	104.00
Francis Hathaway, New-York	10,000	103.00
Francis Hathaway, New-York	10,000	102.00
Wm. John O'Brien, New-York	150,000	107.00
L. T. Hoyt, New-York	50,009	103.52
L. T. Hoyt, New-York	50,000	103.85
L. T. Hoyt, New-York	50,090	104.03
L. T. Hoyt, New-York	30,609	104.28
Culver, Penn & Co., New-York	100,000	163.57
Culver, Fenn & Co., New-York	100,000	102.77
Culver, Penn & Co., New-York	100,000	103.87
Culver, Penn & Co., New-York	300,000	104.07
Culver, Penn & Co., New-York	200,000	104.17
Culver, Penn & Co., New-York	100,000	104.21
Culver, Penn & Co., New-York	100,000	104.27
First National Bank, Washington	30,000	105.50
First National Bank, Washington	50,000	104
First National Bank, Washington	1,000	106.00
First National Bank, Washington	1,000	106.50
First National Bank, Washington	100,600	104
First National Bank, Washington	10,000	106
First National Bank, Washington	130,000	104
First National Bank, Washington	100,000	par.
J. N. Pearce, Jr., Cashier, Lowell	20,000	105·625
J. N. Pearce, Jr., Cashier, Eowell	20,000	106
J. N. Pearce, Jr., Cashier, Lowell	25,000	106.1-16
John H. Goodwin, Hartford	1,000	par.
John H. Goodwin, Hartford	2,000	102
John H. Goodwid, Hartford	2,000	002
John H. Goodwin, Hartford	1,000	103
John H. Goodwin, Hartford	1,000	104
Jonathan Binns, Cashier, Mount Pleasant, Ohio	25,000	105.00
Jonathan, Binns, Cashier, Mount Pleasant, Fhio	25,000	103.00
Weller & Hudson, New-York	1,000	107.25
T. W. Swasey, Lynn, Mass.	200	107.00
Tradesmne's Bank, New-York	50,000	102.05
Tradesmen's Bank, New-York	50,000	103 05
Tradesmen's Bank, New-York	50,000	104.05
Tradesmen's Bank, New-York	50,000	164.55
Tradesmen's Bank, New-York	50,000	105.05
Tradesmen's Bank, New-York	50,000	105.55
Tradesmen's Bank, New-York	50,000	105.75
Tradesmen's Bank, New-York	50,000	106 05
First National Bank, Lowell, Mass.	30,000	106.00
Jedadiah P. Sill, President, Cooperstown, N. Y	25,000	106.00
St. Louis Domicile Savings and Loan Association	5,000	107.50
H. Juerk, St. Louis	1,000	106.00
B. P. Smith, Pilot Knob, Mo.	5,000	100.00
R. Hinckley, Belleville, Ill.	20,000	106.00
E. G. Spaulding, Buffalo	5,000	105.50
E. G. Spaulding, Buffalo	5,000	105.75
E. G. Spaulding, Buffalo	5,000	106.25
E. G. Spaulding, Buffalo	5,000	106.50
Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	90,000	105.28
Wm. H. Slocum, New-York	4,000	106.62
Wm. Wright, New-York	800	105.00
W. T. Mott, Jr., New-York	12,000	105.00
W. T. Mott, Jr., New-York	4,000	106.00
W. T. Mott, Jr., New-York	4,000	106.50
C. M. Rutter & Co., New-York	10,000	104.50
C. M. Rutter & Co., New-York	10,000	104.75
C. M. Rutter & Co., New-York	10,000	105.00
C. M. Rutter & Co., New-York	10,000	105.50
C. M. Ritter & Co., New-York	10,000	106.00
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	20,000	104.00
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	10,000	104.25
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	10,000	104.50
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	10,000	104.75
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	10,000	105.00
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	10,000	105.25
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	10,000	105.50
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	10,000	105.75
J. & S. Ferguson, New-York	10,000	106.00
Ralph Clark, Guardian, New-York	30,000	105·11
W. D. Bellare & Co.	20,000	102.50
W. D. Bellare & Co.	35,000	103.00
W. D. Bellare & Co.	25,000	103.50
W. D. Bellare & Co.	15,000	104.00
W. D. Bellare & Co.	5,000	104.35
W. D. Bellare & Co.	5,000	104.50
W. D. Bellare & Co.	5,000	104.50
W. D. Bellare & Co.	10,000	105
Roswell Hascall, New-York	10,000	106
Thos. S. Beals, New-York State	50,000	105
Brothers McKun, Baltimore	25,000	105.25
Brothers McKun, Baltimore	25,000	105.50
Brothers McKun, Baltimore	25,000	105.75
Brothers McKun, Baltimore	25,000	106
A. L. Carlton, Washington	3,000	102
Jesse Hoyt & Co., New-York	50,000	105
Philo Dubois, Buffalo	1,300	102
E. T. Jones, President First National Bank, Finlay, Ohio	15,090	107.75
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	105.01
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	104.80
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	104.60
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	104.41
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	104.29
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	104.19
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	104.11
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	104.01
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	103.87
E. J. Brochett, New-York	500	103.79
Cornelius Fogarty	5,000	105.00
Cornelius Fogarty	5,000	106.00
Henry Shaw, New-York	1,500	105.00
Edward Helwig, New-York	500	106.00
C. Hayward, Attleborough, Mass.	50,000	103.00
Alex. Benson, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia	50,000	106.31
Robert J. Robeson, Portland, Me.	2,500	107.125
Thomas Booth, Chester, Penn.	1,500	103.00
Chas. E. Hill, New-York	22,000	107.00
Chas. E. Hill, New-York	10,000	106.55
Chas. E. Hill, New-York	10,000	106.00
Geo. Bailey, New-Bedford	12,000	105.25
Mechanics' Bank of New-Bedford	5,000	105.25
E. Hathaway, Cashier, Fall River, Massachusetts	30,000	100.00
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	104.01
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	104.51
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	105.01
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	105.26
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	105.51
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	105.76
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	106.01
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	106.26
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	106.51
B. Marwick, New-York	1,000	106.76
J. S. Bailey, Cashier, Springfield, Mass	50,000	105.00
W. W. Cowles, Boston	2,000	106.00
W. W. Cowles, Boston	2,000	106.25
W. W. Cowles, Boston	2,000	106.50
D. Rumsey, Bath, N. Y.	2,500	101.51
O. Seymour, Bath, N. Y.	3,000	101.51
A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.	5,000	106.875
A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.	55,000	106.875
A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.	5,000	106.25
J. H. King, Augusta, Me.	8,000	105 —
Z. Hude & Co., Bath, Me.	2,000	105.
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	104.77
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	104.97
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	105.17
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	105.37
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	105.57
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	105.77
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	105.97
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	106.17
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	106.37
Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.	3,000	106.57
City Bank, Lynn, Mass	20,000	103.50
City Bank, Lynn, Mass	20,000	105½
City Bank, Lynn, Mass	20.000	105.25
Lawriston Grute, Boston	8,000	105.
J. B. Doe, Cashier, Janesville, Wis.	25,000	106.50
Mechanics' & Manuf. Bk., Trenton	50,000	102.
Mechanics' & Manuf. Bk., Trenton	50,000	103.
Mechanics' & Manuf. Bk., Trenton	50,000	104.
Eli Lewis, President, York, Penn.	20,000	106.
Wm. Courie, Geneva, Ill.	7,500	106.
W. T. Davis, Pres., Plymouth, Mass	5,000	105.60
W. T. Davis, Pres., Plymouth, Mass	5.000	105.80
W. T. Davis, Pres., Plymouth, Mass	5,000	105.90
J. S. Loud, Pres., Plymouth, Mass.	15,000	105.25
Commellia & Tillinghast, N. Y.	5,000	100.50
Commellia & Tillinghast, N. Y.	5,000	100.625
Commellia & Tillinghast, N. Y.	5,000	101.00
Commellia & Tillinghast, N. Y.	5,000	101.50
Commellia & Tillinghast, N. Y.	5,000	102.125
Commellia & Tillinghast, N. Y.	5,000	103.125
Commellia & Tillinghast, N. Y.	5,000	104.25
Commellia & Tillinghast, N. Y.	6,000	105.25
H. E. Tucker, St. Albans, Vt.	150	106.
W. H. Crosby, Washington	500	100.
J. H. Kimball, Treasurer, Bath, Me.	50,000	105.
Joseph B. Dobbins, Trenton, N. J.	500	106.
Otis Daniels, Boston, Mass.	10,000	105.05
Otis Daniels, Boston, Mass.	10,000	105.10
Otis Daniels, Boston, Mass.	10,000	105.15
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	100,000	104.50
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	20,000	104.50
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	100.000	105.03
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	20,000	104.75
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	25,000	104.80
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	60,000	105.10
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	20,000	105.03
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	10,000	105.05
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	20,000	105.10
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	20,000	105.25
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	10,000	105.31
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	129,500	105.50
E. W. Clark & Co., for J. Graham	5,000	104.02
E. W. Clark & Co., for J. Graham	5,000	104.52
E. W. Clark & Co., for J. Graham	5,000	105.02
E. W. Clark & Co., for J. Graham	5,000	105.52
E. W. Clark & Co., for J. Graham	5,000	106.02
G. C. Howe & Co., Boston	100,000	105.00
John Costra, Philadelphia	10,000	105.00
B. R. Hutchinson, Philadelphia	5,300	105.25
Dianthe Bacon, Northampton, Mass.	1.000	105.00
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilm'n, Del.	20,000	102.01
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilm'n, Del.	20,009	102.05
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilm'n, Del.	20,000	103.01
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilm'n, Del.	10,000	103.05
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilm'n, Del.	10,000	104.01
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilm'n, Del.	10,000	104.05
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilm'n, Del.	10,000	105.01
Geo. W. Butts, Providence, R. I.	50,000	101
Geo. W. Butts, Providence, R. I.	5,000	102
Geo. W. Butts, Providence, R. I.	50,000	103
Geo. W. Butts, Providence, R. I.	50,000	104
Oberlin College, Ohio	5,000	103
Adams Twitchell, Boston	850	108
Louisa H. Poor, Cincinnati	6,000	108
John Whetstone, Cincinnati	1,500	108.50
E. P. Hubbell, Cincinnati	8,000	104
Albert Halton, Treesurer	5,000	106
First National Bank, Warwick, N. Y.	5,000	104.75
First National Bank, Warwick, N. Y.	5,900	105
First National Bank, Warwick, N. Y.	5,000	106
Third National Bank, Boston	25,000	104.75
Third National Bank, Boston	85,800	105
Third National Bank, Boston	25,000	105.25
Third National Bank, Boston	85,000	105.50
Third National Bank, Boston	71,000	106
Third National Bank, Boston	15,000	106.25
Third National Bank, Boston	60,000	106.50
Wm. Miller, Indianapolis	1,500	106
T. C. Nesmith, Washoe	560	104
Second National Bank, New-York	25,600	103.50
Second National Bank, New-York	25,000	103.75
Second National Bank, New-York	35,000	104
Second National Bank, New-York	25,000	104.25

THE UNION CAMPAIGN.

GREAT MEETING LAST EVENING.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of Lincoln and Johnson.

Cooper Institute Crowded to Overflowing.

THE GOOD OMEN FOR NOVEMBER.

Speeches of Messrs. C. S. Spencer and Henry J. Raymond; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and Hon. S. Matthews, of Maryland.

Last evening one of the largest, most earnest and enthusiastic audiences ever assembled at Cooper Institute, gathered there, filling it to and beyond its capacity, to respond to and ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for President and Vice-President, for four years from the 4th of March next. All classes of citizens, all parties were represented, and all united in a glad and enthusiastic recognition of the patriotic services, the stern integrity, and the tried ability of President Lincoln, and in warmest approval of the selection as his coadjutor of the tested and trusty patriot, Andrew Johnson. The opening of the campaign, in this meeting, indicates the Union success. It foreshadowed the uprising of men, the length and breadth of the country, undirected by party leaders, untrammeled by party feeling and prejudices, devoted solely to the safety of their country, the cause of the Union. Never has there been so unmistakable a demonstration. It was almost impromptu, too, for but brief notice had been given of the meeting to the loyal thousands assembled. A large number of ladies by their presence lent encouraging approval to the objects of the meeting.

Over the platform a banner was suspended containing the nominations, below on either side of which the Stars and Stripes were tastefully displayed.

During the evening the proceedings were enlivened by the music of a band.

At 8 o'clock, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, President of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, under the auspices of which the meeting was called, called the meeting to order.

Mr. Spencer said:

REMARKS OF HON. C. S. SPENCER.

In fulfillment of the promise made in this hall on the evening of the 13th of May last, this club meets to-night to *ratify* the nomination it then *advocated*. With an enthusiastic unanimity, the National Union Convention has presented to the loyal people of the country for reëlection to the Presidency, honest, faithful, capable Abraham Lincoln; and from suffering Tennessee comes our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, fearless, loyal Andy Johnson. To the election of this ticket this club *pledges* its utmost efforts. We do not propose to ignore the organization to which we are attached—to inaugurate a revolt against an Administration of our own choice; or by raising the standard of secession in our own ranks to afford aid and comfort to the enemy. *We have no disappointed ambition to madden—no personal revenges to gratify.* As the President has stood in its hour of trial, by the country, so stand we by the President. With joy and faith we look from the perilous present to a glorious future, and see beyond the ensanguined field of battle a brighter picture. The rebellion subdued—its leaders executed, or in banishment—the Union restored—the imported Mexican Emperor and his French army driven from this continent—every slave shackle broken—the Atlantic and Pacific connected by a railroad over whose track "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way"—the heroic soldiers and the gallant sailors victors on the land and on the sea, in the enjoyment of material and deserved reward—and over a happy, grateful, prosperous, free people!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President,
ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President.

John M. Costar, Esq., then put in nomination the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted:

Vice Presidents—Peter Cooper, James Harper, Peter S. Titus, Don Alonzo Cushman, Richard Kelly, Samuel B. H. Vance, James Keating, Abram Wakeman, William J. Bunce, Sheridan Shook, Orison Blunt, Erastus C. Benedict, John Keyser, Joseph B. Taylor, Gilbert Davison, Moses H. Grinnell, Henry Smith, Benj. Hutchinson, Wm. Usher, Nathan Kingsley, Charles H. Marshall, Wm. A. Darling, A. J. Williamson, Abraham Lent, William R. Stewart, Archibald Hall, Rufus F. Andrews, George B. Deane, Henry Baucher, Andreas Willman, S. P. Gilbert, Augustus Weisman, S. T. McKinney, George Dennison, J. Wilson Green, Robert Murray, William H. McKinney, William Seligman, James F. Freeborn, Horace Greeley, Wm. Cullen Bryant, William Laimbeer, Jr., Charles C. Pinckney, Andrew Bleakley, Thomas Murphy, David Miller, Owen W. Brennan, James M. Tuthill, Luther Horton, John M. Costa, Henry G. Leask, Thomas Outwater, David B. Dwire, D. H. Printup, James N. Farmer, George Donaldson, William Buckley, Lewis J. Kirk, E. Delafield Smith, William Tucker, A. H. Keech, Thomas Brown, Salem T. Russell, Leonard W. Jerome, George Starr, John R. Lawrence, Seaman Johnson, Henry A. Smith, Adolphus Borst, H. G. Carter, H. N. Sherwood, John Lalor, Geo. B. Van Brunt, C. H. Tucker, Thomas B. Asten, Ira A. Allen, Nathan H. Hall.

Secretaries.—Joseph N. Costa, James M. McCarten, Garrett Bell, Lemuel Harrison, B. T. Mudgett, Charles Herdlberger, Joseph H. Chambers, John T. Denny, William A. Symes, James Roach, John J. Shaw, Alonzo Bliss, John Barry, John H. Dusenbury, Charles W. Gardner, John B. Allen, Napoleon J. Lanthier, Jacob Messer, Seymour A. Bunce, Eugene Ward, Allan Cooper, Thomas Cooper, Fitzhugh Smith, J. E. Minniman.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith then read the following

LETTER FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1864.

Charles S. Spencer, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to the Ratification meeting is received. I did not fail to come up in time to the support of the candidates of Union and freedom in 1848, 1852, 1856 and 1860. I shall not fail to come up in time, if wanted, in 1864. But it is not now certain that I shall be wanted at all, and I am sure that I am not wanted yet. So far as an expression of my concurrence in the nominations and platform is concerned, everybody knows that, substantially, I was committed in detail to all that the convention has now done, long before a delegate was chosen, and even long before the convention itself was called. The secret of the success of the convention is, that the American people are a wise, true and liberty-loving and humane nation, and, being such, it could, under the existing circumstances, do nothing, and say nothing, more or less, than just what the convention has now spoken in its name, and has recommended shall be done. For the present let the people send men and supplies to the National armies in the field, and thus enable them "to fight it out on the same lines if it takes all Summer." The election of Lincoln and Johnson, at the close of a successful campaign, will then speak the people's decision, that Slavery has perished and that the American Union is invincible.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Smith read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this assemblage, representing the manifest sentiment of the Unionists of New-York, heartily ratify the action of the convention recently held at Baltimore.

Resolved, That to the doctrines declared by that convention we respond with cordial approval; and we rejoice that the day has at length come when policy is tested by principle—when patriotism is allied to humanity—when the interests of one race seek vindication through justice to another—when Free Labor may assail the Slave Trade not only in far off territories and still

Continued on the Eighth Pa

EUROPEAN NEWS

Arrival of the City of Washington, Olympus and Scotia, With News to June 5.

THE REBEL RAMS IN FRANCE.

Their Detention Definitely Decided Upon.

The Alabama at the Cape of Good Hope.

COMMENTS UPON THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

RUMORS ABOUT THE CONFERENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 4th and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th June, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her news is two days later than that received by the *Belgian*, off Cape Race.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d of June, also arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Olympus*, Capt. McMicken, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *City of Cork* arrived off Cape Clear at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of June.

The steamer *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Queenstown, short of coals, on the afternoon of the 2d of June, and reached Liverpool on the evening of the 3d.

The *Hansa* reached Southampton on the evening of the 3d.

The *City of Manchester* was off Cape Clear at 6 A. M. on the 4th.

A report had been current that arrangements were in progress for an amalgamation of the "Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company" (Inman line) and the "National Steam Navigation Company"—but both companies publish an emphatic denial, and pronounce the report without the slightest foundation in fact.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE CONFEDERATES IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on May 27, says:

"It will be remembered that representations were made some time since by Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister at Paris, concerning the building of vessels of war supposed to be ordered by agents of the Confederate States. M. Drouyn de Lhuys received at the time these representations with courtesy, and repeated that the Imperial Government of France desired in this, as in all other matters, to observe and maintain the strictest neutrality; if the vessels were proved to be building for the South, the law should take its course. Since this first indication made to the French Foreign Office, the official agents of the North in Paris have collected an amount of evidence which has been submitted to M. Berryer, who has studied the case and given his legal opinion thereon. The case opens by quoting the official declaration of neutrality made in June, 1861, viz: that France would observe during the American war the strictest neutrality. The articles of this neutrality declaration are quoted, prohibiting any Frenchman from building vessels-of-war, arming vessels, or disposing of munitions of war to either party. This is the basis of M. Berryer's pleading, since it has now been proved by correspondence, including that of the banking transactions of the house of Erlanger that Capt. Bullock and Mr. Slidell, acting as agents for the Southern Government, ordered and caused to be built by M. Arman, at Bordeaux and Nantes, four vessels-of-war of 400 horse-power, armed with twelve or fourteen guns each. M. Arman in due time applied for Government permission to arm the vessels, stating that they were for an '*amateur étranger*,' who would employ them in the seas of China, Japan, San Francisco, &c. The Minister of Marine accorded the permission on the above statement. Correspondence is here printed, showing how money was then paid through the Messrs. Erlanger to M. Arman, and sufficient additional proof fell into the hands of the United States agents in Paris to show that the vessels building were ships-of-war belonging to the Government of the Southern States. Such proofs having been forwarded to the French Government by Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister at Paris, orders were given that the vessels in question should not be permitted to leave the ports where they are building. The object in consulting M. Berryer, and publishing his opinion, seems to be that of showing how the Southern agents have violated the laws of France, and probably with a view of instituting legal proceedings against them. M. Berryer, in giving his opinion, appears to prove very clearly that an illegal and punishable act has been committed. The French law on this subject appears to be much clearer than the English law. I do not hear that Mr. Dayton has, in the name of the United States Government, demanded the seizure of these vessels, but they are not able to leave France, and will probably be disposed of eventually according to the decisions of the law.

THE RAMS IN THE MERSEY—STATEMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL REGARDING THEIR PURCHASE.

In the House of Commons May 30, in reply to questions by Mr. Hopkinson, the Attorney-General said:

In answer to the questions of the honorable gentleman, it will be necessary for me to make a short statement to the House. The House is probably aware that in the month of September, some time before the seizure of these vessels, the Government applied to the persons representing themselves to be the owners of these ships, expressing their willingness, if they were really in the hands of *bona fide* owners, to treat for the purchase of them. At that time the overture so made by the Government was entirely ineffectual, and the seizure afterwards took place. No overture was subsequently made by the Government, but, on the other hand, an offer was made to the Government some time ago, offering the ships in question to the Government at a price named, which in the opinion of the Government did not represent their fair value, but was, in fact, a much higher price. That overture was simply and absolutely declined, and no further communications were made having any tendency to lead to an arrangement. The same party, and I may mention his name—Mr. Bravay—afterward renewed the application in another form. He stated that he was desirous of knowing whether there were any pecuniary terms which the Government, on their part, would be willing to offer by means of which the matter might be brought to an end, it being understood that no admission was to be asked from the one party to the effect that a violation of the law had been committed, or from the other in the contrary sense. Upon that the Admiralty, by the assistance they were able to command, ascertained what in their opinion would be the fair value of the vessels. They named that value, stating that they were prepared, for the reasons assigned, to put an end to the matter on the terms of paying the fair value of the vessels, but not on the terms of paying any other or greater price. That value was very much less than the sum named, and very much less than the parties stated they would be able to obtain from any other purchasers they could command. They accordingly closed with the offer made by the Government. The honorable gentleman further asks whether the inducement to the Crown to make such arrangement was a doubt as to the construction and application of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act with regard to the equipping and arming of vessels. In answer to that question, I may say that the House is perfectly well able to judge what the doubts are which appertain to the subject, but I may, in reference to this particular case, add that doubts as to the construction of the act in regard to it had no considerable place in the motives which influenced the Crown to enter into the arrangement to which I have referred. The motives of the Crown were rather these—when the question before the courts was one of fact as well as of law, it would not have been in accordance with the experience of those acquainted with the uncertainty attending the administration of justice to assume with a too absolute confidence that the verdict, however strong the Crown might feel in the goodness of its case, would necessarily be in its favor, more particularly in a matter in which, to say the least of it, political feeling might exercise an influence on the result. The Crown could not, therefore, take it for granted that they would, as a matter of course, be successful, but I am, at the same time, bound to say that it was not any doubt in the mind of the law officers of the Crown that they had a good case in which they might hope to succeed that induced them on their side to enter into this arrangement. Besides the advantage to the public of securing those public objects for which, and not for the sake of inflicting any loss or forfeiture upon individuals, the seizures had been made, these considerations operated on the mind of the Crown. In the first place, there certainly had been prevailing great and considerable uncertainty in the public mind as to the extent to which a subject might go in the way of building or equipping ships for belligerents without infringing the law. It was well-known that before these seizures took place opinions had been given by which individuals might have been encouraged to believe that they were safe in acting on a view of the law contrary to that on which the Government might be advised to act. Consequently, there were grounds for believing that British subjects in this country had offended against the law under a *bona fide* impression that they were not doing so. Then the Crown had the case of the *Pampero* in Scotland in view, in which they had recently made arrangements upon the same—as I venture to think them—liberal principles. It had allowed the ship to remain in the hands of the owners, not insisting upon the forfeiture, but upon the terms that security should be given against its belligerent employment. In this particular case the ships are good ships, which it is worth the while of the nation to possess at their fair and legitimate value. At the same time it was felt that the possession of the ships by the nation would be more complete and satisfactory security against their employment for belligerent purposes than any other engagement into which it was possible to enter. Under these circumstances, the Crown, not caring to make money out of the transaction, or to inflict pecuniary loss on the individuals concerned, its law advisers thought they were at liberty to deal with the defendants in this as they had done in another case. Of course, these defendants throughout insisted, and still insist, that they were guilty of no violation of the law, and no arrangement was made with them which entitles any one to say that they were guilty of such violation. With regard to the next question, my answer is that no such condonation as that which it indicates was part of the terms of the arrangement. The Crown was not prosecuting for a misdemeanor; it was only proceeding against the ships. As regards the question of the claim for compensation for the seizure, I can only say that it is quite impossible that any such claim can be made on the footing on which the arrangement proceeded. I may add, in reply to the last question that I hope it will not be found necessary to propose any new legislation on the subject. The Government confidently trust that all parties will profit by what has taken place, and that there may be no occasion for further legislation or prosecutions; but, undoubtedly, the Government are as much prepared, and determined as ever to maintain the law as they understand, and still understand it to be, if any future infraction of it should be attempted. They do not, as I may observe, think that this arrangement will operate as a premium to shipbuilders to speculate in building vessels of war for belligerents, because the parties to the arrangement have represented, and the Government have no reason to doubt the *bona fides* of the representation, that if the ships were entirely under their control, they would be able to bring them to a more profitable market, and to obtain for them a larger price than the Government consented to give.

Mr. Hunt said he wished to know how payment for the purchase of the vessels in question was to be provided, and whether an estimate for the purpose would be laid on the table.

Mr. Chamberlain—If the honorable gentleman asks the question to-morrow, I will answer it. [A laugh.]

Mr. Hopwood—What is the price of the ships?

The Attorney-General—The price, as they stand, was fixed by the valuer for the Admiralty at £195,000, and for their completion in all respects a further sum of £25,000 will be required.

An Honorable Member—What was the price first demanded?

The Attorney-General—£300,000.

THE ALABAMA.

The rebel steamer *Alabama* arrived at Table Bay on the 20th of March, and left again on the 25th for a cruise. No new depredations are reported.

FRENCH AGENTS TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* hears that two delegates, one civil, the other military, have been sent by the French Government to America, for the purpose of ascertaining the real state and prospect of the belligerents, and to report thereon to the Emperor. It is also stated that overtures have again been made on the part of France to the English Government, with a view to devise means of putting a stop to the frightful and useless carnage between Federals and Confederates.

COMMENTS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The London *Times*, after reviewing the latest phase of the campaign in Virginia as indicated in the advices per the *North American*, says it is prepared to hear of the complete failure of Grant's expedition. It thinks unless Grant can maintain a superiority in the field, it is a question whether he will be able to recross the Potomac with more than a remnant of his force. The *Times* questions whether the war party of the North will be dominant any longer, if Grant fails.

The *Morning Star* regards the military prospects as more favorable for the North, and denounces the pro-Southern coloring given to the state of affairs by the *Times*.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* recapitulates the events of the campaign, and says that so far it has produced no result commensurate with the hopes and sacrifices of the Northern States. It thinks Lee's retreat looks very like the retreat of Wellington at Waterloo, and that Spottsylvania may yet become the Waterloo of the Confederates.

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, May 30, Mr. Cardwell stated that an application had been made by a Mr. Collins, the Concessionnaire of the Russo-American Telegraph, to carry a portion of it through British Columbia. The answer of Government stated the terms on which permission would be granted.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the telegraph intended to place the Old and the New Worlds in communication by way of Behring's, is not only decided on, but is actually in course of execution, all the difficulties, both monetary and international, having been surmounted.

On May 31 Mr. Layard explained the circumstances under which the Spanish squadron in the Pacific had seized the Chincha Islands, and stated that the loading of guano for British subjects would not be interrupted thereby. No explanation from the Spanish Government had, however, yet been received.

In the House of Lords, on the 2d inst., Lord Stratford de Redcliffe called attention to the state of Circassia and the emigration of the people, owing to the Russian excesses. Earl Russell promised to produce all the information in his power. He said the details were of the most painful character, and he was afraid great barbarities had been committed.

In the House of Commons, June 2, Mr. Cardwell, in reply to an inquiry, said that negotiations were going on between the Government and the Hudson Bay Company, with a view to the transfer of a portion of the latter's territory to the Crown.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Sir J. Elphinstone, said the Government had not yet received the decision of the United States Government on the verdict of the court-martial on Acting-Master Donovan, of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, for the alleged murder of Mr. Gray, mate of the bark *Anglo-Saxon*.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, Mr. Layard, in reply to Lord R. Cecil, said he had received no information that a British steam-packet had been searched in a Federal harbor by Federal officers, and the newspapers contained among the private baggage removed.

ROYAL VISITS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were on a visit to Cambridge, and were being feted by the various college authorities, &c., in brilliant style.

Prince Alfred had arrived at Lisbon on board the frigate *Racoon*, and was escorted ashore by the King of Portugal.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Advices from Alexandria state that favorable anticipations were entertained regarding the next Egyptian cotton crop, a largely increased yield being expected.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

The Conference reassembled in London on the 2d June, and on rising appointed the 6th of June for the next sitting.

The *Morning Herald* contains the most circumstantial account of the proceedings at the Conference. It understands that the German Plenipotentiaries demand the cession of Flensburg and Duppell, while the neutral Powers adhere to the line of the Schleswig and the Dannewerke, as the Danish frontier. It is stated that the representatives of Denmark desire that the German Powers and the neutrals should come to an agreement on the subject before calling upon Denmark to give her answer. A proposal was also made and accepted, *ad referendum*, for the prolongation of the armistice for fifteen days, on the condition that no further extension should take place unless the basis of a peace were agreed to.

The London *Times* says all accounts represent the feeling in the Danish Capital as warlike beyond all former example. The Danes will not make peace on the basis of giving up everything that could possibly be lost by war. They are making the most of their fleet, they are strengthening their defences, and are ready to try the chances of another campaign. They know that even non-intervening England and unsympathetic France can never allow their country to be blotted out of the list of nations. In these circumstances it is needless to say that the meeting of the Conference on the 2d was not marked by any very cheering progress in the negotiations. The neutral representatives are still, however, endeavoring to make the most of the time that intervenes before the resumption of hostilities.

The *Daily News* points out that the only ground on which the prolongation of the truce can reasonably be asked for is the prospect of some satisfactory settlement being arrived at, and this, of course, depends on the acceptance by the conference of some definite basis of peace. If there is no prospect of this—if the German Powers persist in exacting, at the conference, demands that could only be made from an utterly vanquished foe, the continuance of the conference is simply a mischievous delusion, and there is no reason why the war should not go on. The Danes already begin to feel that the conference will do nothing for him.

On the 2d of June, in the German Federal Diet, at the proposition of the United Committees, the Federal Governments were summoned to prohibit the export by sea of gunpowder and arms from North Germany.

According to the German papers, at the meeting of the Conference on the 2d, the Danish plenipotentiaries declined a prolongation of the armistice, but promised, at the dictation of the neutral Powers, to procure instructions from their Government in time for the meeting of the 6th of June.

The Duke of Augustenburg had left Kiel, en route for Berlin.

The London *Gazette* contains a notice from M. de Bille, Danish Minister from the British Legation, stating that, in conformity with the stipulations of the suspension of hostilities, the blockade of the ports which were raised on May 12 will be reëstablished on the 12th of June, the day on which the suspension of hostilities terminates, unless negotiations, carried on at the conference at London, should before then have led to at least some preliminary arrangements. No neutral ship which, after the renewal of the war, might attempt to enter any one of the blockaded ports would be subject to capture, except where previous notice of the reëstablishment of the blockade had been received in the ordinary way or through the ships of the blockading squadron itself.

FRANCE.

M. Renan, whose theological works have recently caused so much discussion, had been appointed Assistant Curator of the Imperial Library; but he had published a letter declining the appointment, and declaring his wish to retain the title of Professor of the Hebrew and Syriac languages, and to continue to lecture thereupon without salary.

The Bourse was firm, and Rentes on the 3d advanced to 67-10.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 3d the Minister of the Interior said Government had no knowledge of any enrollment or concentration of Italian emigrants, and was resolved to prevent every movement in contravention of the laws.

SPAIN.

The London *Times* says intelligence from Madrid warrants a hope that the dispute with Peru will soon be honorably settled, the Spanish Government having entirely disapproved the recent conduct of their Admiral at Lima.

Rumors were current at Madrid of a probable modification of the Ministry after the close of the session of the Cortes.

A bill regulating political meetings had been passed by the Cortes.

GREECE.

The cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece had been formally completed, amid great enthusiasm. In compliance with the wish of Greece, however, England will extend her protection over the Ionian inhabitants, in their relation with the Turkish authorities, for another year.

THE BRAZILS.

The mails had reached England.

The commercial news has been generally anticipated by the telegrams via Lisbon.

The civil war in Monte Video continued without any prospect of a termination.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONDAY MARKET.

The funds were dull and heavy, mainly on account of the uncertainty which overhangs the Conference, and the complete subsidence of the late speculative mania. Consols on the 3d closed at 90⅛@¼, ex-dividend. The demand for discount was quite moderate. The Bank minimum remained at 7 per cent., and the rate in the open market was about 6¾ per cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank show a gain in the bullion of £339,818.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; Dollars 5s. 1½d.; Eagles 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say: "There has been no business and no change in prices." Advices from Frankfort state that Federal Bonds continue to be largely purchased on that Exchange. Every new fall in prices bring in new purchasers.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday June 4—A. M.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "Cotton has been in moderate demand throughout the week, but the trade take a fair supply daily, and prices on the whole, have been tolerably well maintained, although in some descriptions a decline has been submitted to. American continues in general demand and supports last week's quotations. In Sea Island more business had been done and prices of the finer descriptions have advanced 2d. ⅌ ℔. Egyptian is freely offered at a decline of ¼d.@½d. In East India the better kinds are steady, but the lower are ¼d.@½d. cheaper. Sales of the week, 45,130 bales, including 3,730 on speculation and 12,570 for export. Yesterday, (Friday,) the market was quiet but steady. Sales about 6,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	29½d.	Middling Orleans	28½d.
Fair Mobile	29d.	Middling Mobile	28½d.
Fair Uplands	29d.	Middling Uplands	28d.

Stock on hand, 325,955, including 15,642 bales of American.

Trade at Manchester—Yesterday was very quiet, and prices were weaker, especially for the lower qualities of Yarns and Cloth.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report: Flour more inquired for, and 6d. ⅌ bbl. dearer; prices range from 19s.@21s. Wheat firmer, and generally 1d.@2d. ⅌ cental dearer. Red Western, 7s. 10d.@8s. 5d.; Southern, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; White Western, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d.; Southern, 8s. 6d.@8s. 3d. Corn firm at 28s. for mixed.

Provisions—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report: Beef steady, and more doing. Pork, slow, and unchanged; secondary kinks rather easier. Bacon rather firmer. Cheese steady. Butter inactive, 80s.@85s. Lard dull, 40s.@41s. 6d. Tallow dull and lower: North American, 37s.@41s.

Produce—Ashes quiet and a shade lower; Pots, 32s. 6d. @32s.; Pearls, 33s. 9d.@34s. Sugar opened quiet, closing active and firmer. Coffee very dull. Molasses—Market bare of supplies. Rice steady. Bark—Sales of Baltimore firsts at 6s. 6d. Linseed active. Linseed Oil quiet at 40s. 6d.@41s. Jute closed active, and 20s.@40s. higher than recent quotations. Cod Oil—Holders ask £53. Resin in good demand, at 26s.@28s. for common to low medium French. Spirits of Turpentine very quiet; small sales of French at 72s.@74s. Petroleum—Boult, English & Brandon report: Petroleum flat, at 2s. 3d. nominally for refined, with larger buyers at 2s. Nothing done in Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., report: Wheat firmer, but quiet; White American 41s.@43s.; Red 39s.@42s. Flour 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d. Sugar quiet, but steady. Tea very firm; Common Congow 1s. Coffee—prices barely maintained. Rice quiet; Jute 20s.@30s. ⅌ ton dearer. Iron dull; Rails and bars £7@£7 5?. Scotch Pigs 59s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 72s.@73s. for French. Petroleum £19@£19 10s. for Crude and 2s. 3d. for Refined. Sperm Oil nominal at £73; Cod, £54. Linseed Oil declined to 39s. Tallow quiet; Y. C. 40s. 6d. Groves & Todd report Provisions generally unchanged. Resin inactive. Petroleum active at 2s. 2d. for refined on the spot, and 2s. 3d. for future delivery. Crude, £19 10s.@20s.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John Athya & Co., John McCall & Co. report—Wheat 6d. dearer; Milwaukee 26s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Extra State Flour 21s. Mixed Corn 17s. ⅌ 280 ℔s.

LATEST BY THE SCOTIA.

London, Sunday Morning, June 5, 1864.

Via Queenstown.

Consols after official hours yesterday closed at 90¼ exactly.

Paris Bourse Rentes opened at 67.10.

Yesterday being the 4th of the month, there was a temporary increase in the demand for Money.

General quotations for good Bills is not below 6¾ ⅌ cent. Supply of Money abundant.

Stock markets steady, and tone slightly firmer.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The appeal in the case of the *Sebastian Cabot* for doubling the salvage has been dismissed this afternoon by the Dublin Court of Delegates.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 4—Evening.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs firm and unchanged, but quiet.

Provisions inactive at unchange rates.

Produce quiet and steady.

London, Saturday, June 4—Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅛@¼ for money; Erie Shares, 55@57; Illinois Central, 28¾@27¾ discount.

It is reported that a sale of the rebel cruiser *Georgia* has been effected at Liverpool. There are no particulars given.

Queenstown, Sunday, June 5.

The steamer *Africa*, from Boston, arrived to-day.

Havre, Friday, June 3.

Cotton quiet and steady. Sales of the week 4,500. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 356f.; do. bas 348f. on the spot. The market is easier to arrive; stock, 50,000 bales.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 4.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of to-day, publishes the details of the French victories over the insurgents in Algeria, indicating that the insurrectionists must soon be forced to disperse.

Shanghai, Friday, April 22.

Gen. Gordon defeated the rebels at Waisoo, and expected an early surrender of Wauking and Soochusur.

Melbourne, Tuesday, April 26.

New-Zeland advices report two severe engagements, in one of which the English troops suffered a reverse. There is no immediate prospect of a close of the campaign.

OUR NEXT VICE-PRESIDENT.

Speech of Gov. Johnson at Nashville.

A Union mass meeting was held at Nashville on Friday night last, at which Gov. Johnson was the principal speaker. We find the following report in the Nashville *Times*:

The appearance of Gov. Johnson on the steps of the St. Cloud Hotel was greeted by the vast crowd with loud applause. All were anxious to hear and see the next Vice-President of the United States.

After thanking the assembly for the compliment they had bestowed on him, and a few other preliminary remarks, Gov. Johnson proceeded to say that we are engaged in a great struggle for free government in the proper acceptation of the term.

So far as the head of the ticket is concerned, the Baltimore Convention has said, not only to the United States, but to all the nations of the earth, that we are determined to maintain and carry out the principles of free government. [Applause.] That convention announced and confirmed a principle not to be disregarded. It was that the right of secession, and the power of a State to place itself out of the Union, are not recognized. The convention had declared this principle by its action. Tennessee had been in rebellion against the Government, and waged a treasonable war against its authority, just as other Southern States had done. She had seceded just as much as other States had, and left the Union as far as she had the power to do so. Nevertheless, the National Convention had declared that a State cannot put itself from under the national authority. It said by its first nomination, that the present President, take him altogether, was the man to steer the ship of State for the next four years. [Loud applause.] Next it said—if I may be permitted to speak of myself, not in the way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle—"We will go into one of the rebellious States and choose a candidate for the Vice-Presidency." Thus the Union party declared its belief that the rebellious States are still in the Union, and that their loyal citizens are still citizens of the United States. And now there is but one great work for us to do; that is, to put down the rebellion. Our duty is to sustain the Government, and help it with all our might to crush out a rebellion which is in violation of all that is right and sacred.

Gov. Johnson said he had no impassioned appeal to make to the people in his own behalf. He had not sought the position assigned him by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body for the position allotted to me, or for any other. On the contrary, I have avoided the candidacy. But while I have not sought it, still, being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred upon me without solicitation, I shall not decline it. [Applause.] Come weal or woe, success or defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination, on principle, be the consequences what they may. I will do what I believe to be my duty. I know there are those here who profess to feel a contempt for me, and I, on the other hand, feel my superiority to them. I have always understood that there is a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville which affects to contemn all who are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

This aristocracy has been the bane of the Slave States, nor has the North been wholly free from its curse. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it at defiance. The respect of the honest, intelligent and industrious class I have ever endeavored to win by my conduct as a man. One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to being ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people. This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln because he was of humble origin, a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, "We people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the common people, as Abe Lincoln has." He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of this Southern rebellion. Now it has just occurred to me, if this aristocracy is so violently opposed to being governed by Mr. Lincoln, what in the name of conscience will it do with Lincoln and Johnson? [Great Laughter.] I reject with scorn this whole idea of an arrogant aristocracy. I believe that man is capable of self-government, irrespective of his outward circumstances, and whether he be a laborer, a shoemaker, a tailor, or a grocer. The question is whether man is capable of self government. I hold with Jefferson that Government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for the Government. That laws and constitutions were designed as mere instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude that Governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. [Loud applause.] Now if any of your secessionists have lost faith in man's capability of self-government, and feel unfit for the exercise of this great right, go straight to rebeldom, take Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Bragg for your masters, and put their collars on your necks.

And here let me say, that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy, and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice, which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating the institution of Slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseeans and men from the Northern States, that Slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be, if you endeavored to go out of the Union to save Slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devastated fields, plundered villages and cities; and therefore I urged you to remain in the Union. In trying to save Slavery you killed it and lost your own freedom. Your Slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost:

> "Never shake thy gory locks at me,
> Thou canst not say I did it."

Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight. In restoring the State, leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony.

Now, in regard to emancipation, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of heaven. I am for emancipation for two reasons; first, because it is right in itself, and second, because in the emancipation of the slaves, we break down an odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think that we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee. I want to see slavery broken up, and when its barriers are thrown down, I want to see industrious, thrifty emigrants pouring in from all parts of the country. Come on! We need your labor, your skill, your capital. We want your enterprise and invention, so that hereafter Tennessee may rank with New-England in the arts and mechanics, and that when we visit the Patent Office at Washington, where the ingenious mechanics of the Free States have placed their models, we need not blush that Tennessee can show nothing but a mousetrap, or something of about as much importance. Come on! We greet you with a hearty welcome to the soil of Tennessee. Here is soil the most fertile in every agricultural product; a delightful and healthy climate; forests, water-power, and mines of inexhaustible richness. Come and help us redeem Tennessee, and make her a powerful and flourishing State.

But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and reëstablish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for nought, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during this rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee, loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. [Loud and prolonged applause.] I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and, in joining the rebellion, has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, "Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years." If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is, that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man and not to be trusted. Before these repenting rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans who drape the streets of Nashville in mourning, should suffer for his great crime. The work is in our own hands. We can destroy this rebellion. With Grant thundering on the Potomac, before Richmond, and Sherman and Thomas on their march toward Atlanta, the day will ere long be ours. Will any madly persist in rebellion? Suppose that an equal number be slain in every battle, it is plain that the result must be the utter extermination of the rebels. Ah, these rebel leaders have a strong personal reason for holding out to save their necks from the halter. And these leaders must feel the power of the Government. Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men. The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past. It is high time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses. [Cries of "That's so!" from all parts of the crowd.] The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside unable to obtain a recognition of his just claims. I am telling the truth. I care nothing for stripes and shoulder-straps. I want them all to hear what I say. I have been on a gridiron for two years at the sight of these abuses. I blame not the Government for these wrongs, which are the work of weak or faithless subordinates. Wrongs will be committed under every form of government and every Administration. For myself I mean to stand by the Government till the flag of the Union shall wave over every city, town, hilltop and crossroads, in its full power and majesty. The nations of Europe are anxious for our overthrow. France takes advantage of our internal difficulties and sends Maximilian off to Mexico to set up a monarchy on our borders. The day of reckoning is approaching. The time is not far distant when the rebellion will be put down, and then we will attend to this Mexican affair, and say to Louis Napoleon, "You can set up no monarchy on this continent." [Great applause.] An expedition into Mexico would be a sort of recreation to the brave soldiers who are now fighting the battles of the Union, and the French concern would quickly be wiped out. Let us be united. I know that there are but two parties now, one for the country, and the other against it, and I am for my country.

I am a Democrat in the strictest meaning of the term. I am for this Government because it is democratic—a Government of the people. I am for putting down this rebellion, because it is war against democracy. He who stands off stirring up discontent in this State and higgling about negroes, is practically in the rebel camp and encourages treason. He who, in Indiana or Ohio, makes war upon the Government out of regard to Slavery, is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot.

In conclusion, let us give our thanks, not formal but heartfelt thanks, to these gallant officers and soldiers, who have come to our rescue, and delivered us from the rebellion. And though money be expended, through life be lost, though farms and cities be desolated, let the war for the Union go on, and the Stars and Stripes be bathed, if need be, in a nation's blood, till law be restored and freedom firmly established.

Gov. Johnson retired amid loud and continued cheering, and the large crowd dispersed to their homes.

A Speech by Secretary Chase.

HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

From the Washington Republican, June 14.

Last evening the excellent band attached to the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Regiment serenaded Secretary Chase at his residence, and a large crowd immediately assembled and greeted the Secretary with loud cheers when he made his appearance to respond to the compliment. Mr. Chase acknowledged the honor paid him in the following terms:

If I answer your call, my friends, it is because your kindness requires it of me—not because I feel in the mood for speaking to-night.

Our armies confront, at this very moment, the armies of the rebellion through the whole long line of operations from the Potomac to the Chattahoochee. Even now they may be engaged in deadly conflict. Every day, almost every hour, brings from the field some dear friend or dear relative covered with noble wounds, or brings news that some other friend or relative not less dear has fallen in the fight, offering his precious life for the more precious life of his country.

My thoughts are with our soldiers in the battle, in the bivouac, on the march, in the hospital, or in their early, honored graves. [A Voice: "Is there any bad news?" No, no bad news; no news but good news; yet even good news is saddened by the loss of brave men.

It is but yesterday that a young hero of my own name and blood was borne hither from the field near Richmond to die. At this moment another relative rests awhile beneath my roof from search for his brave boy, wounded in the same battle. And so it is with us all—all have near friends, dear relatives, who sleep their last sleep, or suffer in hospitals, or still full of courage and hope and patriotic ardor, press the enemy in heroic conflict. Our thoughts, our sympathies, our aspirations must be with them, whether they follow persisting Grant to the capture of Richmond, or impetuous Sherman through Georgia to the ocean; and we cannot but feel too deeply for much speaking.

Still, let me say a word of the part our own honored State—for I suppose you are, most of you, Ohio men who stand before me—takes in this sacred contest for Union and freedom. I have just named two of her sons who lead our two greatest armies, now driving rebellion, as we hope, to its last extremity. I need not name the other great leaders she has given to the country; nor need I remind you how, in all the war, Ohio has been foremost among the foremost. No troops came more [illegible]ptly into the field than hers; none from a great[illegible] distance came so quickly to the defence of the [illegible] capital in the dark days of 1861.

No State in proportion to its population [illegible] sent forth so many regiments. From [illegible] so many veterans re[illegible] wanted the trained [illegible] forts within immedi[illegible] what other State than Ohio [illegible] thousand volunteers [illegible] duty [illegible] the worth of this obla[illegible] among the officers and [illegible]. Know from what professions, from what pursuits, from what employments they came. Every useful and honorable avocation has contributed its quota. The best men of the State make up the rank and file. Regiment after regiment of them have already gone to the front.

May we not, then, indulge an honest pride that Ohio is *our State*? Who can help saying, from the very depths of his heart, God bless Ohio! and God bless her glorious sons, who take their lives in their hands for the salvation of the Republic? If other duties detain some of us from sharing personally their trials and dangers, let us so perform these duties that we, too, may feel that we have done something for our country. Then may we join, without shame in building the monuments of our fallen heroes; in welcoming home the brave men who return; and in repeating to children and to children's children the great acts by which Union and Liberty were saved in North America.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Battle of Dallas—Desperate Assault of the Rebels Upon McPherson's Corps—They are Repulsed with Terrible Loss.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Near Dallas, Ga., Sunday, May 29, 1864.

During the night of the 26th the trains of the Army of Tennessee were moved from an exposed position in which they had been packed to one further in the rear. This movement was much on a road which at several points was in full view of the rebels on Lost Mountain. During the day our wounded and sick were removed from the buildings in the village of Dallas, which had been used as a temporary hospital, back to the Pumpkin Vine Creek. These movements were, of course, observed by the enemy.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels advanced their skirmishers along the whole front of the Army of the Tennessee. Our front was covered with a rifle-pit extending along its whole length, a distance of some two miles, and the right flank by Wilder's brigade of the Second Cavalry Division. Harrow's Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps had the extreme right of the line, and Veatch's, the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps, the extreme left—the centre, consisting of Sweeney's division of the Sixteenth and Morgan L. Smith's and Osterhaus' division of the Fifteenth Corps.

Advancing a heavy line of skirmishers with great rapidity, our skirmishers in a short time fell back to the rifle-pits. Our troops of the main army, who were quietly observing the movements of the enemy, at the first volley of the skirmishers, fell instantly into their places behind the breastworks. General, and field, and staff and line officers sprang to their posts, and in less time than I occupy in narrating, the Army of the Tennessee was in line to receive assault. Two miles of as good men as ever stood in line of battle, all Western regiments but one, confronted Hardee and Polk's corps. For the first time in the war, with nearly all the regiments, our men were behind breastworks and being attacked.

Although it was well understood that the movement of the trains had attracted the notice of the rebels, and would very probably induce the belief that our positions were being changed, and that an attack was very probable, yet the attack was so sudden and so rapid that it was necessary to make haste quickly with orders and dispositions.

Gen. Logan, at the first volley, mounted his horse and rode rapidly along to the front. Following close after our skirmishers, as they fell back to rifle-pits, came the rebel lines of battle. With a rebel yell they rushed headlong, charging bravely on the whole line, at the same time under a heavy fire of artillery. Under the orders of their officers, these troops reserved their fire and awaited the shock. Logan rode along the whole line of his corps, hat in hand, his black hair streaming in the air, and at full speed, urging his men at the top of his voice, to "save their fire and give them h—ll." The effect was electrical, the regiments cheered with a will, and one could mark his progress along the line by the shouts of his regiments.

Soon after, Gen. McPherson and his Staff rode from his headquarters, on the left of the Sixteenth Corps, along the whole line. The battle was raging furiously, but the men saw their Commander, and their cheers arose wildly upon the din of battle. Altogether, that short hour, with the enthusiastic shouts of the Federals, the fierce yells of the rebels, and the continuous crash of small arms, was fearfully exciting.

The Federal line reserved its fire until the rebels were within thirty yards. The first volley was instantaneous. It seemed to leap from the long line of rifle-pits at the moment of time. Such another volley of musketry has seldom been heard. The volley from the rear rank followed, and the battle was opened. The rebels fell like grain—scores at a time lay side by side. The battle lasted until night. It was mostly confined to infantry. In the line of the Second Division, Gen. Giles A. Smith had placed a section of battery B, First Artillery, which, double shotted with grape, made great havoc. On Harris' line a section of the First Iowa Battery was at the front. The remainder of the artillery, however, was on the high ground back of the line of battle. In the close struggle for the rifle-pits, it could not be used without injuring alike friend and foe. How and in what manner the terrible struggle of the rebels to drive in the right wing was conducted, I cannot tell you. All we know is that they repeatedly reformed and renewed the assaults, and with the utmost desperation charged up to the very muzzles of our rifles, and that these ineffectual assaults and struggles were renewed until the rebel force, all cut up, was withdrawn. On the extreme right the rebels, at one turn, gained a slight advantage. The Second Brigade was slightly shattered, and a section of the First Iowa Battery captured. Just at this time Gen. Logan rode up and ordered the guns to be recaptured. The Sixth Iowa charged the enemy and retook the guns. The brigade suffered severely. Col. Dickerman, of the One Hundred and Third Illinois, fell mortally wounded. Maj. Giesy, of the Forty-sixth Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. Miller, of the Sixth Iowa, fell mortally wounded. In the front of the brigade 272 dead and wounded rebels lay in sight at daylight. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, which was on the right flank, was dismounted and came up and poured in a continuous oblique fire from the sixteen shooting rifles. The rebel loss in his front was heavy. At one place in front of Lightburn's brigade, 21 dead rebels lay in one heap. In front of Veatch's division a portion of the rebel line was staggered, and its left fell back to the right. As it fell back, Gen. Dodge saw the opportunity and ordered a regiment over the breastworks. The regiment delivered an oblique fire that left over a hundred on the field.

Gen. Dodge buried 160 in his front. Considered in all respects, the desperate valor of the rebels, the rapidity and pertinacity of the assaults, and the coolness and steadiness with which our men and officers received and repulsed them, and the slight loss of our army, and the terrible slaughter of the rebels, and it was one of the most remarkable battles of the war.

Our loss did not reach 100, of whom I send you the names of nearly all. The rebel loss cannot be ascertained by us with certainty. About the close of the engagement a rebel officer shouted to Gen. Morgan L. Smith, that Gen. Hardee wished the firing stopped that he might bring off his wounded. He was answered by Gen. McPherson's order, that if he would send a flag he would answer it. During the night all the rebel wounded that could, crawled back into their lines. As soon as it was light the next morning our men commenced burying the rebel dead and bringing in the rebel wounded, but were frequently fired upon, so that their interment was by no means completed. We buried, however, during the day 450 rebels. At that amount alone, their loss must have reached at least 2,500 in killed and wounded. Estimating six wounded to one killed, I think that 3,000 is a reasonable estimate of the rebel loss in their assault upon the Army of the Tennessee.

A deserter, who came in to-day, says he heard Gen. Hardee say that he had lost 2,500 of his best men. The rebel officers and men who have fallen into our hands all stated that they had been informed and believed that our army was, to a very great extent, composed of one hundred days' men. They did not expect to meet the veterans of the Western army.

I regret to record a severe casualy to Col. Ezra Taylor, of Chicago, Chief of Artillery of the Department of the Tennessee. As he was riding along the lines of the Fifteenth Corps with Gen. Logan, this afternoon, a rifle ball struck Gen. Logan on the arm, tearing his coat sleeve, and glancing, struck Col. Taylor. The ball passed through his coat, a thick book, and entering at the right nipple passed around next to the bones, and lodged under the edge of his shoulder-blade. The wound is severe but not dangerous. He starts for his home to-night.

East Tennessee Rebels Routed in Upper East Tennessee.—Our advices from Greene County, in Upper East Tennessee, are most gratifying. A week or so ago, Maj. Dave Fry, whose name is a terror to all rebels, ascertained that John Arnold, John Fitzpatrick, Sam. Davis and other rebel thieves were in Greeneville, and immediately determined to capture them or give them a devil of a thrashing. He gathered together a number of our gallant mountain boys, and, with a few regular soldiers, Dave surrounded the town. The whole affair was managed with such admirable secrecy that they were taken wholly by surprise, and report says that each man looked out for himself, without regard to rank or character for pluck. About twelve were killed in the attack. Some thirty were captured, but all but about twenty died on their way to Knoxville. Lieut. Reynolds, a brother of the noted Captain of that name, died suddenly.—*Chattanooga Gazette, June 7.*

Miss Dr. Walker Heard From.—A letter dated "Castle Thunder," Richmond, has been received by the mother of Miss Dr. Mary E. Walker, from which it appears that the heroic little surgeon bears her imprisonment lightly. The following is an extract from her letter:

"I hope you are not grieving about me, because I am a prisoner of war. I am living in a three-story brick 'castle,' with plenty to eat and a clean bed to sleep in. I have a room mate, a young lady about twenty years of age, from near Corinth, Mississippi, (Miss [illegible] Mance.) I am much happier than I might be in some relations of life where I might be [illegible] by other ladies.

"The officers are gentlemanly and kind, and it will not be [illegible] I am exchanged."—*Oswego Times.*

[illegible] of Illinois, and Mr. Lincoln.—[illegible] is the dispatch of Gov. Yates to the [illegible] meeting held at Chicago a few [illegible]:

Springfield, June 10, 1864.

Col. John Hancock, President of Ratification Meeting, Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, Ill.:

I cannot be with you to-night, but please put me down for Old Abe and Andy, for Dick No. 2 and the Deacon, against Slavery, Jeff. Davis, and all traitors South and all Copperheads North; for the Monroe Doctrine, for freedom, and the Union, now and forever.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

The Arctic Expedition.—The ship *Monticello*, which is to take out Hall's new Arctic Expedition, will not be ready before the 25th inst., instead of the 20th, as telegraphed from New-London on Tuesday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to Saturday, June 18.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I*—Nos. 1955, 1967, 1981, 2047, 2051, 2053, 2059, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2077, 2079, 2087, 2091, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2105. *Part II.*—Nos. 392, 366, 1742, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1852, 1850, 1854. *Part III.*—Nos. 1501, 1117, 1682, 1842, 1522, 1119, 1893, 1885, 1340, 903, 1422, 1322, 404, 281, 507, 626, 997, 217, 1483, 1694.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Nos. 175, 201, 206, 208, 209, 81, 260, 262, 263, 264, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3995, 2669, 3143, 3420½, 2249, 3819, 4093, 745, 3637, 3503, 3383, 3621, 4011, 980½, 2777. *Part II.*—Nos. 3362, 3636, 3464, 3236, 3646, 3230, 3664, 3758, 1076, 3616, 2522, 3486, 3694, 3754, 1065.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 321, 389, 199, 568, 257, 213, 586, 588, 590, 591, 593, 595, 596, 19, 549. *Part II*—Nos. 530, 1349, 250, 585, 584, 498, 564, 414, 140, 142, 628, 465.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Purchase—The Demurrer Goes by Default—The Mayor, Although a Defendant, Joins with the Plaintiffs—the People.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People vs. The Mayor, &c., C. Godfrey Gunther, Matthew T. Brennan, James B. Taylor, Simeon Draper, D. D. Williamson and Jos. B. Varnum.—This is the action commenced by the Attorney-General, to set aside the sale of the Fort Gansevoort property by the City to Varnum, Draper and others, in 1852, and to set aside the repurchase of the same property from Taylor and others by the City, in 1862, on the ground that the original sale in 1852 was void, and that the title to the property still remains in the City—never having legally passed from it. The Mayor, who is necessarily a party defendant, appeared and joined in the prayer of the people.

The Comptroller demurred to the complaint, but no one appearing, the demurrer was yesterday dismissed.

John Cochrane, Attorney-General; John E. Burrill, and S. W. and R. B. Rosevelt, for the plaintiff. Wm. F. Allen for Comptroller, Edwards Pierrepont for the Mayor, as a party plaintiff.

Work for the City without Appropriations for Payment—Consequences to the Employe.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice J. F. Barnard.

John Donovan vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff sued to recover for work and labor done on the public roads of this City during the months of November and December, 1863.

The answer set up as its main defences, that there was no authority for the employment of the plaintiff given by the Common Council, and that the necessity for the work was not certified to by the Street Commissioner. It was further alleged that the plaintiff was employed after the appropriation was exhausted, and that no provision had been made in regard to it.

The plaintiff demurred to this defence, averring that the matters it set forth were of no avail as a defence to the action. Decision was reserved.

Thos. C. Fields, for plaintiff; John R. Haskett, for Corporation.

Notice to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

All motions to be noticed for the first Monday of July, (being the Fourth of July,) must be made returnable on Tuesday, at 12 M., and the calling of the motion calendar will stand adjourned to Wednesday, July 6, at 12 M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Campbell vs. Campbell.—The evidence is not sufficient on the main fact. There is evidence that there has been no cohabitation since the offence was discovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 15, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107	400	Erie Railway.....	112¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112⅜	400	do..............	112⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..R.	105	1800	do..............	112⅝
21,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	105⅝	200	do..........s10	112⅝
11,000	do............	105⅜	200	do..........b20	112⅝
14,000	U. S. 6s, '67......	120	37	Erie Pref.........	109⅞
5,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		100	do..............	110
	Oct. & Apl.....	107⅜	1200	Hud. Riv. R......	146
27,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr C..	97	100	do..........b30	146¼
1,000	do............	97¼	500	do..........b15	146
20,000	Ill. War Loan..	98	200	do..........b30	146
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do..............	145⅞
	Pac. R..........	77	200	do..............	145⅞
2,000	do............	76¾	200	do..............	145⅝
20,000	Ohio & Miss.C...	53	200	Reading R........	141
30,000	do............	53⅛	300	do..............	140⅞
10,000	do............	53¼	500	do..........b10	141
1,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	120	700	do..........b3	141
1,200	B.,N.Y. & E. 1st	110	200	Mich. Cen. R......	145¼
1,000	Hudson Bs., '67	105	100	do..............	145⅜
2,000	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	112	100	do..............	145¾
5,000	C. &N.W.1st M.	102¼	100	do..............	146
20,000	do............	102½	200	do..............	146⅛
10,000	do............	103	25	do..............	146⅝
8,000	To.&W.1stM.ex	105	500	M. S. & N. I. R...	96⅜
5,000	P.,F.W.&C.2d	114¼	100	do..............	96⅜
3,000	Mar.&Cin.1stM	105	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	129½
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	197¾	200	do..............	129¾
15	St. Nicholas Bk...	103	100	do..........b30	130
200	Central Am. Tr....	41	100	do..............	130
400	Quick. M. Co......	73¾	200	do..............	130⅛
100	Canton Co........	41⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts. R...	113
100	do..........b15	41½	200	do..............	113¼
500	do..........b30	41⅛	300	do..............	113⅛
200	do............	41	300	Chic. & N. W......	53¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	210	200	do..........b10	54¼
100	Cen. Coal Co......	75	50	do..............	54
50	do............	76	500	Chi.&N.W.Pref...	90¼
800	Cum. Coal Co.Pref	78¼	15	do..............	90
500	do.......b3	78⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R...	151
238	Pacific M.S. Co...	290	100	do..............	151⅛
200	do............	295	300	Chic. & R. I. R...	115¾
50	do..........s30	293	300	do..............	115⅞
15	do............	291	600	do..............	116
300	Copake Iron.......	10	200	do..........b30	116⅛
50	do............	10¼	200	do..........b15	116¼
100	Nic. Transit Co....	6	100	do..........b30	116¾
100	do............	5	400	P., Ft. W. & C....	115⅜
200	Bucks C. L. Co....	1¼	100	do..............	115¾
600	Mariposa M. Co...	50	100	do..........b30	116⅜
200	do............	50¼	100	do..........b30	116⅛
200	N. Y. Central.....	132¾	8	do..............	115
200	do............	132½	500	Mar. & Cin.1stPrf.	78
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C...	68	200	do..............	77½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	113	800	Reading R........	140¾
17,000	do............	112⅝	100	do..........b15	141
28,000	C.S.6s,5-20s..C.	105⅜	250	Mich. Cen. R......	148
5,000	do............	105⅝	100	M. So. & N. I. R...	96¼
30,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C...	97½	200	do..............	96⅜
100,000	O. & Miss. C....	53¼	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	129⅞
300	Cumb. Coal Pref...	78¾	300	do..............	130
100	do..........b10	79	500	Clev. & Pitts......	112¾
50	Quick.Min. Co.....	74	50	do..............	112⅜
100	do............	73¾	500	Chic. & N. W......	53½
100	N. Y. Cen. R......	132	200	do..............	53⅜
300	do............	131¾	100	Chi. & N.W.Pref..	90¼
20	Erie Railway......	113	300	do..........s30	90
50	do............	112¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R...	151
200	do............	112½	100	Chic. & R. I. R...	116
200	Hud. River R......	145⅜	200	do..............	116¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway...b3	112¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	96
100	do..........s3	112⅝	200	do..............	96⅛
200	do............	112⅝	100	do..........s3	96
200	do..........s3	112⅝	200	do..........b5	98¼
200	Hud. Riv. R.......	145¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	112¾
500	do............	145⅝	200	do..............	112⅝
300	do............	145½	100	do..........b3	112¾
200	do..........s3	145½	200	Cle. & Tol. R......	151
300	do..........s3	145¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	116
400	Reading R.........	141	500	do..............	116
100	do............	140⅞	100	Chi. & N. W....b3	53⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R......	148	10,000	O. & Miss. C....	53
100	Ill. Cen. R.....b5	130	10,000	do..........b3	53
750	Mar. Min. Co......	53¾	100	Canton Co.........	41
100	do............	50⅝	100	Cumb. Coal Co..s3	78¾
200	do............	50½	100	do..............	78¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway...s3	112¾	2,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	53
100	Hudson Riv. R....	145⅜	35,000	do..............	53⅜
100	Reading R.........	140⅞	10,000	do..............	53⅜
200	do............	140⅞	10,000	do..............	53⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.......	129⅞	300	C. & N. W. Pref..	90
200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	116	200	Cum. Coal Co.....	78¾
100	Chic.&N.W.R...s3	53⅜	200	Mariposa Min......	51
100	do..........b5	53⅜			

WEDNESDAY, June 15—P. M.

Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon the only authentic news from Washington in regard to the $75,000,000 Loan of 1881 is to the effect that bids for $30,000,000 had been opened at 104 ℘ cent. and upward, and for $10,000,000 below 104 ℘ cent., and down to 100½@101 ℘ cent. Nothing was known of the whole extent of the bidding. The work would not be through with before 6 o'clock. The range of offers below 104 ℘ cent. will probably disappoint the Secretary, and his decision on the question of accepting these offers will not be known before to-morrow.

From the very beginning of the War to the present experiment of negotiating through the capitalists, so called, of the great cities, the Government has derived its main support by direct appeal to the People. While fives or tens of millions have been negotiated at Bank or through Bankers and Brokers on proposals for round sums, fifties and hundreds of millions have been taken up, at par, by voluntary popular subscription. It was so with the 7-30 per cents in 1861; with the 5-20 Loan in 1863-4, and with the 10-40 Loan, up to the appearance of the present Loan, this Spring. We believe that the Secretary himself felt it to be a doubtful experiment to interpose the 1861 Stock while his 10-40 5 ℘ cents were gradually gaining in popular favor, and he would probably have preferred a 7-30 ℘ cent. temporary Currency issue, convertible into the 5 ℘ cent. 10-40 Gold-bearing Stock, but for the extreme outside pressure in favor of the 1881's at 6 ℘ cent. in Gold, for which he had assurances of a liberal premium. We apprehend that the result of this day's bidding has fallen short of these promises, and that the very parties who urged him to a change of policy, the wisdom of which was extremely doubtful from the start, will be found among the lowest and least liberal bidders, both as to rate and the amounts offered for.

The prices of the United States of 1881 and 5-20's were a fraction higher this afternoon than yesterday, and there is a continued firm demand for them. Allowing full 6 ℘ cent. as the currency value of the July coupon on the 1881 Bonds, the price at the Stock Exchange is equal to 106½ ℘ cent., ex-dividend. The registered Stock sold as high as 107 ℘ cent. The last sale of the 5-20's, interest from May 1, was at 105½ ℘ cent.

The Railway speculation was partially firmer than yesterday through the business of the forenoon, but at the close the differences from Tuesday's 4 o'clock bids were not important. The general market is tame, and the volume of business on speculation continues much below the daily average a few months ago. At 4 o'clock the following rates were quoted, as compared with the same hour yesterday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	112¾	113¼	Mich. Central.....	144¾	147⅛
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	105⅜	105⅝	Mich. Southern....	96	96⅛
N. Y. Central.....	132¾	131⅝	Illinois Cen.......	129⅞	129⅞
Erie..............	112¾	112⅝	Pittsburgh........	111⅝	112⅝
Erie Preferred....	110	110	Fort Wayne........	114⅞	115⅜
Hudson............	145⅞	144⅝	Rock Island.......	115¾	115⅞
Pacific Mail......	294	293	Reading...........	140⅞	140⅞
Canton............	41⅛	41¼	Quicksilver.......	74¼	73⅝
Treas. Cer., new	97	97½	Cum'land Coal.....	78	78¼
Toledo............	149⅞	150⅛	Mariposa..........	49⅞	50⅛
Northwest.........	53¾	53⅜	N. West Pref......	90	90⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	53¼	53⅜			

The price of Gold opened rather dearer than yesterday, but fell back to the same quotation, 196½@197 ℘ cent. No important transactions in Foreign Bills took place after the sailing of the Cunard steamer.

Money 6@7 ℘ cent., and the supply to the Brokers quite easy. The extent of their borrowing, however, in the present dull condition of the Stock Exchange, is not great. The deposits with the Treasury Office to-day on 6 ℘ cent. interest amount to $3,359,744.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	117	Irving............	105
Merchants'........	111	Metropolitan......	118
Merchants' Exchange	101	Citizens'.........	110
State of New-York..	110	Nassau............	107
Commerce..........	112	Continental.......	104
Broadway..........	185	St. Nicholas......	103
Ocean.............	96	Commonwealth......	106
Mercantile........	135	Import. & Traders'.	111
Bank of N. America	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	112	Chi. & N. W. Exten...	100
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip..	105	Chi. & N.W. Int.Bonds.	101
Erie 1sts, '68.........	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	102½
Erie 3ds, '83..........	123	Chi. & N. W. 2ds......	105
Erie 4ths, '80.........	120	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts...	104
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1sts '77	110	Tol. & Wab. Ext.......	104
Hudson R. 2ds, S. F...	122½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.......	95
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
Harlem 2ds, '64.......	101⅜	Gal. & Chic. Ext......	119
Harlem 3ds '68........	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts...	112
Mich. C. new 1sts.....	123	New. & C. 1sts........	104
Chi. B. & Quincy......	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	120
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	114½
Pacific R. Extended...	65	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	97
Ill. Cen. '75.........	120	Chi. & Pitts. 2ds.....	109
Al. & T. H. 1sts......	112	Mis. & Mo. L. G.......	64
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93½	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......	110
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	86		

The Gold Act passed by Congress, and which will immediately receive the approval of the President, will have the effect of closing at once the Gold Gambling Room on the corner of Exchange-place and William-street, and all other outside speculation in Gold and Foreign Bills. Business in either must hereafter be done at the counters or in the offices of the Bullion Brokers and Foreign Bankers. And it must be done with cash in hand, except where ten days is allowed for the delivery of Foreign Exchange, made against shipments abroad, and contracted to be delivered in good faith and with no intent or purpose to wager upon the future price of Gold or Exchange, or to evade the spirit of the restraining Act.

The Act, we have reason to believe, will be strictly enforced from the start. There will be no delay from the "constitutional" doubt of the power of Congress, supported by one of the disaffected evening papers. Mr. GILPIN will probably close his Gold Room without waiting to try *this* issue. We are quite sure the New-York Stock Exchange will strike Gold from their official list of dealings as soon as the Act is signed by the President. There has been very little done in it, at the Board, for a year past. If, after these movements, any adventurous or defiant party of speculators attempt to violate or evade its provisions in the open street, the police of the Government will no doubt be on hand to exact the penalties which it prescribes. The Act contemplates no interference with legitimate trade in Gold or Exchange, for ready money, but simply confines it to the offices of the licensed Brokers and Bankers of the City.

The May earnings on the Chicago and Northwest line (consolidated with the Galena) were as follows:

May, 1864..........$409,454
Same line, 1863..........282,001
Increase..........$127,453

The May earnings on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road were:

May, 1864..........$499,546
May, 1863..........427,094
Increase..........$72,452

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie due Chien Railway for the

First week in June, 1864..........$57,608
Same week, 1863..........33,324
Increase..........$24,284

The increase since the 1st of January, 1864, is..........$273,223

The Illinois Central Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent. on both classes of their Stock.

The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, with an authorized capital of $600,000, (of which the sum of $100,000 has been paid in,) and a respectable and efficient Board of Trustees, is a new candidate for public favor.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.
This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10.40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 15—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 96 bbls. Ashes, 8,374 bbls. Flour, 1,867 bbls. and 478 bags Corn Meal, 108,542 bushels Wheat, 21,217 bushels Corn, 46,206 bushels Oats, 2,511 packages Provisions, and 627 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $11 50 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in more request, at our quotations; Java at 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@43c.; Rio at 41c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ℘ ℔. Sales since our last 9,000 bags, chiefly Rio, within our range.

COTTON—Is in demand, much higher, and at rising prices. Middlings at $1 33@$1 35 ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,900 bales. Week's receipts, 3,500 bales; sales and resales, 9,300 bales; exports, 701 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, in part to arrive, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last amount to 22,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$7 80; poor to choice Extra State at $7 90@$8 25, chiefly at $8@$8 05, including about 6,000 bbls. to arrive this month and all next month; chiefly at $8@$8 05; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$8 45 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..........	$7 50@$7 80
Extra State..........	7 90@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c..........	8 00@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 30@ 8 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	8 50@ 9 50
Extra Genesee..........	8 30@ 9 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..........	8 40@11 00

Southern Flour is in rather more demand, at firmer prices. Sales since our last 1,300 bbls. at $8 05@$8 70 for poor to good, and $8 75@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing rather better; sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $7 85@$9 35 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $6 50@$8 10 ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair request, but at easier rates, closing at $7 40 for Jersey; and $7 75@$7 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; total sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely purchased, chiefly for export, at a further advance of 1c. ℘ bushel on prime lots. Sales have been made since our last of 164,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 78; Amber Western at $1 92@$1 93; Red Western at $1 86@$1 92; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 86@$1 97; Milwaukee Club at $1 79@$1 85; Chicago Spring at $1 75@$1 84, and Red State at $1 90 ℘ bushel. Corn is unsettled. Sales since our last 26,000 bushels at $1 45@$1 47, chiefly at $1 46, for Mixed Western ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal. Oats are in more demand mainly for Government use, at rather firmer prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@91c.; Western at 91c.@92c. cash, and 94c. payable in certificates, afloat; State at 91c. cash, afloat, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt in demand at $1 60@$1 62½ ℘ bushel. Sales to-day, 2,500 bushels. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of June in the years indicated:

Canals opened	May 1, 1862.	May 1, 1863.	April 30, 1864.
Flour, bbls..........	185,200	181,300	77,100
Wheat, bushels..........	5,234,100	3,360,400	3,173,900
Corn, bushels..........	1,977,300	3,978,300	554,200
Barley, bushels..........	317,100	49,500	123,300
Oats, bushels..........	542,500	1,667,700	2,352,600
Rye, bushels..........	209,900	48,500	63,100

HAY—North River continues plenty and in request, at $1 25@$1 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, at 15c.@30c. for common to very choice ℘ ℔. The Troy *Whig* says: "From present indications our brewers will have to pay a good round sum for hops for the coming season. One paper from the central part of the State says that reports from hop growers in that section do not place the vine in a very forward state; not so much so as at the same time last year. There is also considerable complaint about lice. In some parts of Madison the vine is reported to be healthy and growing rapidly, and other parts the reverse is the case. Speculations in regard to the coming crop, at the present time are useless; but the general opinion seems to be that the crop will not be so heavy nor so good as that of last year. Another report from Oneida County says a recent visit through the southern part of our county, proves to us that the hop crop in that section does not promise as well as at this time last year, and this is almost the universal opinion of hop growers. One reason against a large yield this year, is the scarcity of help—few yards looking as though they received the best of attention."

NAVAL STORES—Are selling slowly, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3@$3 10 ℘ gallon. Tar at $14@$16 ℘ bbl. Resin at $32@$44 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been inactive to-day at our quotations: Crude Whale, $1 22@$1 25; Crude Sperm, $1 95@$2; Bleached Winter Whale, $1 30@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $2@$2 05; Linseed, $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard, $1 15@$1 20; Crude Petroleum, 45½c.@46½c.; Refined Petroleum, 75c.@78c., free, and 66c.@67½c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Speculation in Pork continues quite brisk, at rapidly advancing prices. Sales since our last, 11,300 bbls., in lots, at $35 50@$36 50, closing at $36 25 for New Mess; $33@$35 50 for June, and $37@$37 50 for July delivery; $33@$34 for Old Mess; $34 50@$35 50 for Prime Mess, and $33@$34 for Thin Mess and $30@$31 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, and 12c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔.; sales, 200 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request at 12¾c.@14¼c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.; sales 165 pkgs. Lard is advancing; sales since our last, 3,500 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 15¼c.@16¼c., the latter an extreme, for choice, ℘ ℔. Beef is in good demand, and buoyant; sales 500 bbls., at $21@$23 for Extra Mess; $16 50@$20 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; and Prime Mess, $29@$31 ℘ tre. Beef Hams, $27@$27 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 28c.@36c. for poor to prime, and 36c.@38c. for very choice State; 25c.@32c. for choice Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 10c.@18c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

RICE—Is in good request, including East India, at $11 50@$13 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at very full prices. Sales, since our last, 670 hhds., including Porto Rico at 18⅛c.@19c. Cuba equal to 17c.@19c.; and 750 boxes Havana at 16¼c.@19c., ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 19c.@24½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 90,000 ℔s., at 15c.@15½c., and 18,000 ℔s. Grease at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 3,300 bbls., in lots, at $1 34@$1 35 for State, and $1 35@$1 38, the latter an extreme rate, for Western, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market continues quiet and depressed, with 590 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 42,000 bushels Wheat at 3d., in bulk and bags; and by steamer, 1,000 boxes cheese at 30s. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.; 250 bags Clover Seed, at 15s. For Bristol, 360 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s. For Cork, and orders, an Italian brig, (rechartered) with 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 4s. 7½d., lay days nearly expired. For Havre, 50 tons heavy goods, at 50 francs. For Bordeaux, 60 hhds. Tallow, at 55 francs. For Bremen, 500 bbls Shoe Pegs, at 2s. For Amsterdam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 750 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 13, 1864,
3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, at the late fire in Division-street, occurring on the night of May the thirty-first, at which the little daughter of Bernard Heller, a worthy and respected citizen, met with a fearful death, the lives of Mr. Heller and his wife being happily saved by the generous and manly exertions of Mr. Francis Mahedy, Thomas McGrath, and Thomas Tyler, members of Engine Company number Thirty-one, who, at the imminent risk and peril of their own lives, fearlessly entered the blazing dwelling to rescue the sleeping inmates; and

Whereas, Deeming it proper and just that such heroic courage and humane action on the part of these noble-hearted firemen, that shed so bright a lustre upon our Fire Department, and which are so worthy of emulation, should not pass unnoticed, but meet with a proper recognition and reward; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York, in the behalf of the citizens thereof, tender to Mr. Francis Mahedy, Thomas McGrath and Thomas Tyler, members of Engine Company number Thirty-one, their sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for their timely and valuable services in rescuing Mr. Heller and wife from a fearful and terrible death, trusting at the same time that their meritorious and praiseworthy act may serve as a bright example to their brother firemen, and ever stimulate them in like scenes of danger and trial to help and shield the unfortunate who might need their aid and succor; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be transmitted to each of the above-named gentlemen, and signed by the proper officers of both Boards of the Common Council, and bearing the seal of the City of New-York, in testimony of their excellence and worth, and as a tribute to their generous and noble act.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to reserve and set apart the sum of five thousand dollars from the appropriation for City Contingencies, for the purpose of defraying the expenses for receiving in an appropriate manner the gallant soldiers returning to this City from the seat of war, whose term of service has expired.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently, such action was reconsidered and the resolution again adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board, at its next regular meeting, the name or names of the party or parties who have the lease, if any there be, or the privilege to run the ferry from the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, to Astoria, and whether, if the said lease or privilge has been granted, there be any stipulation or agreement as to what hours and how often the boat shall be run.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Walker to keep a stand in front of his premises, number Fifty-four Bowery, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

AN ORDINACE.

TO AMEND CHAPTER EIGHTEEN, ARTICLE SIX, OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Article six of chapter eighteen of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended as follows:

SEC. 14. Every description of opening below the surface of the street, in front of any shop, store, house or other building, if covered over, shall be considered and held to be a vault or cistern, within the meaning of this chapter, and the master builder, or owner, or person for whom the same shall be made or built, shall be liable to the provisions, payments and penalties of this chapter, severally and respectively.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Stowe to erect an awning in front of his premises, number eighty-eight South-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Cain to tap the Croton water main pipe at Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, and to lay pipe to the southwest corner of said streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to rebuild the pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, East river, forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Reverend M. McCarron, pastor of Saint Mary's Church, to extend wall of stair turret three feet beyond street line, provided the same be within the present line of area railing of Saint Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George F. Concklin, of one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine Broadway, to retain the awning and sign now in front of his premises, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That West-street, between Hoboken-street and Desbrosses-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That Richard D. Marshall be and he is permitted to place a stand for the sale of oysters on the northeast corner of West and Beach streets, with the consent of the owners and occupants of said premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to flag Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, on the west side.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two lamps in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hudson-street, between Spring and Dominick streets.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That West-street, between Hoboken-street and Desbrosses-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property owners, and one-half at the expense of the City, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. Medinich to erect and retain a wooden awning in front of his premises, number seventy-three Cortlandt-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Heffernan—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues C and D, be extended to their proper width, to conform with the rest of said street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That the salaries of all officers, clerks and employes, who are paid out of the City Treasury, be and hereby are reduced ten per centum upon the amount of such salaries, such reduction to take effect on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Webster moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "reduced" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "increased," and also striking therefrom the word "ten" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty," and adding thereto the words following, viz: "such increase to continue during the suspension of specie payments."

Subsequent to debate,

Councilman Webster moved that the whole matter be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

BILL.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of John Reilly, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of third election district, Twentieth Ward, for election held in December last.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of property-owners on Fifty-Eighth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, to regulate and grade said street.

In connection therewith the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the property-owners on Fifty-eighth-street to fill in and grade said street at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of William McKenna to have assessment remitted.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance to June eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution directing the Street Commissioner to furnish each of the Police Justices with suitable badge, baton, &c.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution providing for the opening of a number of streets in the upper part of the City.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under direction of the Clerk.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying bills of Edward Van Ranst, for carriages furnished Committee on National Affairs for reception of Russian officers, and for Committee on Celebrating 4th of July, 1863, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in Third-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers report: That your committee have given the matter careful consideration, and find that said improvement is much needed, and in accordance with the wishes of the property-owners on the line, they therefore submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolution that the sewer in Lexington-avenue be continued from its present termination, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, to the sewer in Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Forty-ninth-street from the Sixth to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of erecting a new house for Engine Company number Forty-two, on their present location.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, to repair bulkhead along Rivington-street, between Tompkins and East streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Streets, with resolution that the side walk on the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to the owners of property on the Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth streets, to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks on said avenue in front of their premises or property, the work to be done entirely at their own proper cost and expense, and to be under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to Henry A. Simmons to keep a stand on the corner of Fulton and William streets, he having obtained permission from the Trustees of the North Dutch Church, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Joseph Sussman to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number six hundred and forty-seven Eighth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to repair the pavement in front of numbers seven hundred and fifty-seven, seven hundred and fifty-nine and seven hundred and sixty-one Washington-street, immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolution that the railroad running from Grand-street Ferry, East River, to Forty-second-street Ferry, North River, be directed forthwith to cause cars to be run on their road at least every half hour between twelve P. M. and five and a half A. M.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Resolution that the Harlem Gaslight Company be directed to light with gas the transverse road across the Central Park, at Seventy-ninth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution that a crosswalk be laid across West-street, opposite number fifty-seven West-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones in Fifty-second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be set and reset where necessary, and that the sidewalks be flagged their full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the work of repairing the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks in front of the premises numbers three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and thirty-two, three hundred and forty-six, three hundred and fifty-two and three hundred and fifty-four West Thirty-sixth-street, be flagged the full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that West Eleventh-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Reverend George Brophy, Pastor of Saint Paul's Church, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-six cents ($466 86) and interest to date, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Church, the amount to be applied by the said Reverend George Brophy in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, and to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property-owners benefited thereby, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therfor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that His Honor the Mayor be requested to convene the Board of Health, at the earliest possible moment, for the purpose of receiving such testimony as has been taken by the Committee on Public Health, of this Board, in relation to the nuisance arising from the melting of fat and the like, within the City limits, and for the purpose of taking prompt and speedy action for removing or discontinuing the same.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to procure for the use of the Keeper of the City Hall, to be displayed from said building, a full set of flags, including State, City and National flags, and pennant.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to John O'Donohue & Sons to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number eighty-eight Front-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Amos Clerk to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number three hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and four hundred and two Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John F. Secor to erect and keep a chain-box in front of his premises, southeast corner of Delancey and Mangin streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Harlem Gas Light Company be directed to lay gas mains and light One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Cook moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation Attorney an Alum patent fire-proof safe.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Healy—

Petition of Torrey and Green and others, for permission to retain the shaft now under the street in front of number thirteen Spruce-street and twenty-four Beekman-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that on and near the line of Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, the present receiving basins, culverts and sewer manholes be raised or rebuilt, and such new receiving basins and culverts be built as may become necessary in regulating and grading said part of Worth-street in accordance with the established grade thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Robertson for the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars, for music furnished by the Eighty-fourth Regiment, on the occasion of the funeral of Commodore Porter and reception of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter-stones be set and reset in Thirty-eighth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twelfth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Bell, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the passage of this resolution, for lumber furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Preamble, reciting that this Common Council has learned that Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, an honored citizen of our State, a brave, patriotic and accomplished soldier; a pure, sincere and benevolent Christian, and philanthropist in the truest acceptation of the term, is dead. He was killed on Friday, the sixth instant, while gallantly leading, and far in advance of the Fourth Division of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, to the command of which he was assigned in one of the battles for the capture of the capitol of the rebellious States; that the ardent love of country that characterized every act of the deceased soldier; his self-denial, his pure, unselfish devotion to, and sacrifices for the welfare of the nation, his patriotic efforts to advocate its interests, his aspirations for the preservation and perpetuation of the great fabric of human freedom erected by the Fathers of this Republic, combined with his geniality of disposition, his urbane and gentlemanly deportment, his Christian charity and unbounded benevolence, have endeared him to every lover of his country, every citizen of the Republic, and every pure minded and honorable admirer of the brave, the patriotic, the wise and good. His death is a national calamity; as the vigor of his intellect, the wisdom and foresight of his counsels, the weight and influence of his honesty, integrity and sincerity, were largely instrumental in giving direction to the policy of the National Government, and we look in vain for one possessed in such eminent degree of similar attributes of greatness, to fill the place made vacant by his death; that in the sorrow that will be universally experienced at the death of such a man, it is but meet and just that this Common Council, the immediate representatives of one-fifth of the population of his native State, should give expression to their regret, and should endeavor to make manifest their sense of the loss to the nation and to the State of the great and good man, and that they should place among the archives of the City their estimation of the character and service of the deceased patriot, as well as to place on record their admiration for his character as a man, his intrepid bravery as a soldier, and his purity, honesty and disinterestedness as a citizen; with resolutions, first, that this Common Council do sincerely lament and deplore the loss to our country, occasioned by the death of this great and good man, at a period in its history when men of his standing, character, capabilities and worth are so much needed in its councils, and in executing the mandate of its Government; while to his immediate family and relations we offer our heartfelt sympathy, and we ask to be permitted to condole with them in the irreparable loss they have sustained in being deprived of the companionship of one so universally admired, honored and esteemed for his many virtues; and second, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be duly authenticated and transmitted by the Clerk of the Common Council, on behalf of the City authorities, to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jacques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to John Sexton to tap the Croton mains in the vicinity of One Hundred and Eighteenth or One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, to enable him to convey water to his residence, west of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in relation to furnishing the Central Office of the Fire Telegraph Office with a suitable clock, in order to furnish uniform time throughout the City, and also replacing the wires which have become worn out by rust and otherwise.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Thursday, sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh..........	June 18	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Bremen..........	June 18	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
China..........	June 22	Boston........	Liverpool.
Olympus..........	June 22	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	June 25	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Saxonia..........	June 25	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Scotia..........	June 29	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Hansa..........	July 2	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Pennsylvania..........	July 2	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of Manch'st'r	July 2	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Washington..........	July 6	New-York.....	Havre.
Africa..........	July 6	Boston........	Liverpool.
Sidon..........	July 6	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Bavaria..........	July 9	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
America..........	July 16	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Germania..........	July 23	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
New-York..........	July 30	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Borussia..........	Aug. 6	New-York.....	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia..........	May 31	Southampton..	New-York.
Olympus..........	May 31	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Wash'gt'n	June 1	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Belgian..........	June 2	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Scotia..........	June 4	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Pennsylvania..........	June 7	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hansa..........	June 8	Southampton..	New-York.
City of Manches'r	June 8	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa..........	June 11	Liverpool.....	Boston
Borussia..........	June 14	Southampton..	New-York.
Persia..........	June 18	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America..........	June 22	Southampton..	New-York.
Asia..........	June 25	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Germania..........	June 28	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York..........	July 6	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen..........	July 20	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa..........	Aug. 3	Southampton..	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica, June 18..........	New-York.......	Havana, via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Erie Mails..........	3:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way..........	2:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........	3:00 P. M.
North Mails close at..........	3:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
North Mail, Way, at..........	2:00 P. M.
South Mail at..........	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CAN HAVE THEIR $100 bounty promptly paid them; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers can have the pay and bounty collected and pensions procured; sailors can receive their prize-money; all can receive information and instructions, by applying to RICHARD C. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army and Navy Office, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

C. L. MORSE, SUBSTITUTE BROKER, NO. 135 6TH-AV.—Substitutes furnished for any district in the City or State, on the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

BELGIUM.
TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.
The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.
All the best makes and styles of

Linen Sheeting,	Floor Linen,
Pillow Linen,	Stair Linen,
Towelings,	Table Damasks,
Shirting Linen,	Cotton Sheetings,
Napkins,	Domestic Shirtings,
Damask Cloths,	White Goods,
Doylies,	Quilts,
Towels,	Blankets,
Printed Linen,	Flannels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Consisting of every variety of

Brocatelle,	Piano Covers,
Tapestries,	Table Covers,
Satins,	Shade Hollands,
Plushes,	Shades,
Moquettes,	Musquito Nettings,
Damasks,	Tassels,
Cottelines,	Cords,
Chintzes,	Tarletons,
Printed Lastings,	Tidies,

At Retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING,
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN,
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES.
ELEGANT SHADES.
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

MILLINERY.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL—FURNITURE AND GOOD-WILL IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, FOR SALE.—An established, first-class hotel, of about 100x100 feet, newly and completely furnished, and capable of accommodating about 125 guests, at full price, is offered to rent for $10,000 per annum, for a term of years, and good will and furniture for sale. For terms and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SOAP FACTORY ON FLUSHING-av., Brooklyn, in working order; two iron kettles, 28,000 pounds capacity each, boilers, vats frames, &c.; immediate possession: will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 79 Front-street, New-York, first floor, back office.

A NATIVE OF AND RESIDENT IN THIS City, who has business qualifications, desires to invest ten or twelve thousand dollars in business, or some new enterprise where profitable returns may be realized. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—JOBBER'S STOCK OF HARDware and mallable iron, to close an estate, will be sold cheap for cash, or traded for good mortgages, or productive real estate. Apply at No. 165 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE, ELEGANTLY LOcated and doing a large and rare prescription business. A finer opening seldom offers than this; an old and tried stand; always made money fast. Address, for three days, M. A. M., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL IN ONE OF THE MOST splendid locations in the City; it has 120 rooms, elegantly furnished, and long lease; is doing a fine business, and worth $40,000; this is a superior opportunity. Address G. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office for 3 days.

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THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., &c.
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$36.—LABOR AND FUEL SAVING MACHINES for smoothing clothes; one mangle will do the work of six hands for hotels and families. J. G. WEST, Nos. 4 and 10 Liberty-place, New-York, near the New-York Post-office. Discount to agents.

MRS. ANNA McBRIDE, M. D., GRADUATE of the Pennsylvania Medical University of Philadelphia, has removed to this City, and can be consulted at her office, No. 15 West 27th-st., corner of Broadway.

LADIES WISHING THEIR BROKEN combs, brushes, opera and eye-glasses, fans, parasols and jewelry repaired, will send them at once to combstore Nos. 947 Broadway, and 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SHELL OR IVORY, PLAIN AND BALL combs, from $2 to $10, or made to order, at the Combstore, No. 947 Broadway (enter through floral store) and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Thrice Married—Fra Diavolo.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Our American Cousin At Home.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

MRS. BOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(No. 720 Broadway)—Bohemian Girl.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—New Programme of Magic.

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The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. Grant this morning is of great importance. Secretary Stanton announces that the movement to the south side of the James, foreshadowed in previous dispatches, has been successfully accomplished. It began on Sunday night—Gen. Smith's corps marching to the White House, and embarking on transports for Bermuda Hundred. The main portion of the army took up the line of march toward the James—Burnside and Wright crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and the corps of Hancock and Warren at the Jones Bridge—both bridges only in name, pontoons being used by our forces. Burnside and Wright then moved for Charles City, and struck the James south of that point, Hancock and Warren going to Wilcox's Landing, some distance farther up the river. At 1 o'clock of Tuesday Gen. Grant was at Bermuda Hundred, and the army was then crossing. Gen. Smith's corps had already begun to arrive in transports.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that he was pressing the enemy on Tuesday, and had made considerable advance upon Marietta. The rebel Gen. Polk is reported to have been killed in an engagement which occurred on that day. The rebel cavalry under Wheeler had been operating in Sherman's rear, at Calhoun, and had torn up the track in one or two places, and partially destroyed a train of cars, but otherwise had done no material damage to the road.

Further particulars of Sturgis' defeat show that we lost fourteen pieces of artillery, one hundred wagons, and about one thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels were said to be commanded by Kirby Smith.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, we have dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst. Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister at Paris, having made representations to the French Government, which were deemed satisfactory, that the war-vessels being built at Bordeaux and Nantes were intended for the Confederates, it was ordered that they should not be permitted to leave the ports where they are building. Two delegates are said to have been appointed by the French Government to proceed to America, ascertain the real state and prospects of the belligerents, and report the same to the Emperor. It is also reported that overtures have been made by France to the British Government, with a view to stopping the frightful and useless carnage between the Federals and Confederates. The London *Times* takes a very dismal view of affairs at the North, and is fully prepared to hear of the defeat of Grant. In the House of Commons it was stated that the telegraph, which is intended to bring the Old and New World in communication by way of Behrings, is actually in course of execution. The Dano-German Conference reassembled in London on 2d of June, and on rising appointed the 6th of June for the next sitting. Notice has been given that the blockade of the ports which were raised on the 12th of May will, unless negotiations are carried on at the London Conference leading at least to some preliminary arrangements, be resumed on the 12th of June.

GENERAL NEWS.

The people crowded Cooper Institute to overflowing last evening, to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. The enthusiasm was intense, the indications unmistakable. All parties were represented, and the opening of the campaign brought with it the glad assurance of success. The mention of President Lincoln's name was at all times greeted with the wildest applause, and Johnson, of Tennessee, well shared the honors.

A demurrer to the complaint in the Fort Gansevoort property case, interposed by Comptroller Brennan, was yesterday dismissed by Justice J. F. Barnard, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, no one appearing to support it. It will be remembered the action is brought by the People against the Mayor, &c., C. Godfrey Gunther, M. T. Brennan, Joseph B. Taylor and others, to set aside the sale by the City in 1852 of the Fort Gansevoort property to Van-Num, Draper and others, and its repurchase by the City, in 1862, of Taylor and others, on the ground that the original sale was void, and that the legal title has always remained in the City.

The Cincinnati *Times* states that the fortifications around that city cover an area of nine miles, have eighty pieces of cannon of large calibre, and two hundred rounds of ammunition to each gun. As late as Tuesday last on *this extreme circuit of defence there were just ten men guarding these valuable works*. John Morgan, with his forces, if he had chosen to make a diversion from his route to Cynthiana, could have reached those works in twelve hours, and the early dawn might have announced to the citizens of Cincinnati that a heavy tribute was demanded, or a notice been served to remove the women and children, as they were to be treated to a game of shot and shell.

Joseph A. Scoville, the London *Morning Herald* correspondent, under the soubriquet of Manhattan, has been ordered before Gen. Dix. After being warned of the consequences which would follow any further mendacious and malicious representations of the affairs of the country, he was leniently allowed to depart on his parole.

A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Kingston, Geo., June 1, states that a dispatch was recently received by Gen. Sherman, from Gen. Grant, containing but three words—"Annihilate Johnston's army"—and another dispatch arrived May 31, not to advance on the enemy any further.

John Kelly, a seaman, was yesterday committed for examination by United States Commissioner Osborne, on a charge of being concerned in a mutiny on board the ship *Emily Augusta*, while she was lying at the lower Narrows.

They had good news in New-Orleans, June 4. A dispatch from Baton Rouge, dated on that day, reads thus: "Grapevine report from outside, says Richmond surrendered to Gen. Grant, June 1. The report comes from different parties, and is credited here."

Flour, Wheat and Oats were freely purchased yesterday, at firmer prices, as were also Pork, Lard, Cotton, Whisky and Petroleum. The movements in Oils, Metals, Hides, Hemp, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Fruit, Laths, Lime, Salt and Whalebone were restricted. The demand for Hay, Hops, Lumber, Chemicals, Rice, Coffee, Teas and Sugars was moderate, at, in the main, buoyant rates. Wool, Leather and Tobacco were in fair request. The freight market continued depressed, with 590 vessels of all classes in port.

The Flour market again left off dull yesterday. Money easy at 6@7 ℔ cent. Gold 196¼@197, as on Tuesday. The news from Washington of the New Loan was anxiously looked for on the Street, but nothing very definite was known to the close of 'Change hour.

The Fruitlessness of Faction—Copperheadism Labor Lost.

A revolving squirrel cage is funny enough. But what sensitive nature can regard it without feeling a certain pity for the little animals within? Such ceaseless clambering, now here, and now there, and yet nowhere the gaining of so much as one poor inch! You may not care a button for *les petites bêtes dedans*; you may indeed reflect that they are classed as vermin, both by men of science and by plain farmers, and yet their fruitless efforts excite a vague commiseration. We confess to something of this feeling—aversion and diversion, tinged with compassion—whenever we contemplate the little hopping writers and speakers inside of the Copperhead party. Truly they have a weary time of it—these scribbling and spouting demagogues—and all for nothing. The best they can do is to keep the party in a whirl. Not a jot of real progress is made. So it has been from the beginning.

At the start, the war spirit of the people was played upon. The attempt was made to advance the party by a clamor for a more strenuous prosecution of the war. And of all the attempts, probably this was the most promising. The war, beyond question, was feebly managed in its first stage. The people felt it. They became cold toward the Administration. They were inclined to trust the opposition, which laid claim to a more earnest spirit; and many thousands of votes were given the party by the sincerest war men. It was thus that Horatio Seymour was made Governor of this State, and it was thus that several State Legislatures were carried. But this method of advancing the party could not last. It was a deception, and the people soon saw it. The equivocal official language and acts of Gov. Seymour, the amnesty movements made by the leaders of the party in the Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana and New-Jersey, and the tenacity with which the party clung to the feeble-willed McClellan as the leader of the operations against Richmond, made it clear that the party had no desire for "a more vigorous prosecution of the war." The party lost all the ground it had gained. But hard upon this followed another effort. The old national feeling was played upon. The cry of "the Union as it was" was raised. The Administration was committing itself to a policy of freedom. This, it was protested, was a breach of constitutional faith, and would destroy every chance of restoring the Union. But nothing was made by this. The people saw in Slavery the infernal cause of the rebellion, and welcomed any policy tending to its destruction. Then the old attachments to the great personal right of freedom of speech and to *habeas corpus*, were played upon. The people were told that the acts of the Administration in arresting men who gave aid and comfort to the rebels by word and act, was a subversion of every republican liberty. When the issue was made on that specific point in the case of Vallandigham, the people sustained the Government by an overwhelming majority. Then the natural aversion of every free people to conscription was played upon. The National Enrollment Law was denounced for its putting freemen on a level with serfs. And conjointly with this, the jealousies of the poor toward the rich were played upon. The three-hundred-dollar commutation clause was stigmatized as an atrocious distinction in favor of the men who had money. The passions of the ignorant portion of the people were so wrought up that they broke out in the terrible New-York riots. But it was all of no avail. The vast majority of the people sustained the Government measure. Then the old prejudices against color were played upon. The placing of black men in the military service to fight under the same flag as white soldiers, was treated as proof that the Government was against any political or social distinction between the races; the disgusting term "miscegenation," was invented to characterize the new policy of the Government. But the people treated all this balderdash with the derision it deserved, and gave their heartiest approval to the arming of colored men. Then the natural dislike of all people to heavy burdens of taxation was played upon. The expenses of the war were enormously exaggerated, and frightful pictures were drawn of the crushing ruin that must soon come. But the people went on paying their taxes and insisting upon war to the last extremity, with just the same fixed determination as ever. Then came a ridiculous tirade concerning the violation of the right of asylum in the case of the slave-trader Arguelles. It excited no attention. Then the fanfarronades about the suspension of a couple of newspapers which had published a forged proclamation of the President. The people only whistled in contempt. In desperation it was tried to make something of the Cleveland Convention. The scurrility which had been poured out for years against Fremont and Wendell Phillips, and the other leaders of that movement, was suddenly suspended; and they were lauded as true devotees of principle. But it was beyond the Copperheads to give any power for mischief to the crazy scheme. Falling back from that, they are now quite bewildered. They hardly know whether to make a new spring or not. It is not in their nature to keep quiet, and yet their utmost nimbleness amounts to nothing. Perhaps some new turn may be hit upon in their convention three weeks hence—that is to say, if they are not too much discouraged to hold their convention on the day appointed.

We wait with mingled curiosity and commiseration to see what the next move will be. Quite likely it will be very desperate and very droll. We have our suspicions; but Copperheads are at all times so uncertain that we won't venture to predict. It is enough to know that whatever new direction they may take, they will get no nearer to the power they covet. The great majority of the people are immovably against them. The popular resolution is to keep firm to this war until its original object is secured by the complete overthrow and unconditional submission of the rebels. Until the Copperheads can reach that mark, their efforts are all nugatory; and yet, it is a mark which cannot be reached without leaping from the party. The people will abide nothing but true loyalty; and true loyalty lies outside of Copperheadism.

The Army South of Richmond.

The official intelligence from Gen. Grant's army which we publish this morning effectually removes the mystery which has hung around its movements since the great battle of the Chickahominy. We are not only put in possession of the general fact of a change of base having been made from the White House to the James, but the details are supplied in so clear and intelligible a form that even those least familiar with the topography of Southeastern Virginia will be at little loss to comprehend the present position of the army.

On Sunday night the Eighteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Smith, which, it will be remembered, was detached from Butler's command, after the crossing of the Pamunky by the main army, took up its backward march from the left wing to the White House. There it embarked on transports, which were in readiness for its use, and was conveyed down the York River and up the James to City Point, which place its advance had reached at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday.

Simultaneously with the commencement of Smith's roundabout, march Wright's and Burnside's corps took up their line of advance almost due South, crossing the Chickahominy at James Bridge—which we take to be identical with what is called "Jones' Bridge," on some of the maps, and which forms the crossing for the New Kent Court-house and Charles City road. To the last named place on the James River the advance movement of the two corps named appears to have been so timed that their arrival would only so far precede that of the Eighteenth, under Smith, that the crossing of the river could be commenced by all the corps almost at the same time, namely, on Tuesday afternoon.

Meanwhile Hancock's and Warren's corps, which had formed the right wing north of the Chickahominy, were ordered to advance across the river at Long Bridge, and thence to make a direct line to Wilcox's on the James. Powhattan Point, it seems, was designated as the crossing place, and judging from the points of arrival designated in the dispatch, the extreme right and left of the army on the James could barely have been more than eight miles apart on Tuesday afternoon; a concentration the value of which may be partly comprehended from the fact, that in effecting the whole vast movement, Gen. Grant was almost left unmolested even by cavalry skirmishing on his flank or rear.

It would be equally vain and useless to speculate on the future of this movement, or the promise which it gives of the commencement of *decisive* operations. We are safe, however, in assuming, from all we know of Grant's military tactics, that he will not be driven back from the line on which he now proposes to operate. If he needed precedents for his *détour* from the north bank of the Chickahominy to the south bank of the James, he might find them in the very earliest operations of the Allies in the Crimea. But it is fair to assume that Gen. Grant is nowise fettered by precedents. Nay, if with an army and the *matériel* of an army at his command, to which modern warfare presents no parallel, Gen. Grant is not himself every day creating precedents of the weightiest kind, it is safe to say he is committing the most ruinous of blunders. A mere military theorist, in his position, squaring every movement by the traditions or the records of the warfare of other nations and other epochs, would be about as wretched and as hopeless a stay and support to the national cause and the national faith in this crisis, as it is possible to conceive. The thing has been tried already, and the results have been defeat, humiliation, the invited sneers and scorn of faithless friends and open enemies.

The nation's faith in Gen. Grant finds its prime sustenance in the conviction that he will not 'bout face, and make either for Harrison's Landing or the heights of Arlington, merely to sustain a theory, or open up a field for new military enterprise. The people rest assured that he has formed a purpose to strike the rebels hot, heavy and decisive blows in their stronghold, and with this assurance they are content, whether he makes his base on the Chickahominy or the Appomattox.

Germany and Denmark.—It will be seen from the European news by the *Scotia*, which we publish in other columns, that the conference on the Dano-German question makes no progress whatever. The German delegates demand that Flensburg and Duppel shall be surrendered by Denmark. The neutral Powers go for curtailing the Danish boundary only at the line of the Dannewerke. There are, however, no indications that Denmark will accept even the proposition of the intervening Powers, and taking this view, the London *Times* makes the declaration—which we take to be semi-official—that the Danes are right in believing that even non-intervening England and unsympathetic France can never allow Denmark to be blotted out of the list of nations.

A Merited Honor.—Secchi de Cassali, editor of *L'Eco d' Italia*, the Italian organ of this City, has recently received from the King of Italy the Order of *St. Maurice*, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he has here rendered his native land in his editorial capacity during the last fifteen years. This order in Italy is like that of the Legion of Honor in France.

Vallandigham's Movements—He Makes a Speech at Hamilton—The Convention Elects Him a Delegate to Chicago—Excitement among the People.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, June 15.

Vallandigham arrived at Dayton at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded immediately to his residence. There was no demonstration. Rumors were current that soon after his arrival he had taken the night train for Toledo; but it was subsequently announced that he would deliver a public speech to-morrow. There is considerable apprehension of trouble at Dayton, and the people are very much excited.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Vallandigham made his appearance at the Democratic District Convention, held at Hamilton to-day, with apparent surprise to the larger portion of the assembly, and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest, and defending his action. He said the assertion of the President that he was arrested because he had labored with some effect to prevent the raising of troops, and encouraged desertions from the army and had disobeyed or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority was absolutely false. He appealed for proof to any speech he had made, and to the record of the military commission, by the trial and sentence of which he was banished. The sole offence laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to open political meetings of my fellow-citizens. For more than one year no public man has been arrested or newspaper suppressed within the State for an expression of public opinion, while hundreds in public assemblies and through the press (with language and violence in which I never indulged) have criticised and condemned the acts and policy of the Administration, denounced the war, and maintained even the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be a victim to arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare; but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty, except upon due process of law. He denounced Order No. 38, under which he was arrested, and said it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity, and that all proceedings under it were null and void. The time has arrived when it behooves me as a citizen of Ohio and the United States to demand, and by my own act vindicate, the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived." He reiterated his right to criticize the acts of the Administration, and cautioned his political friends from any acts of violence on his account, but advised none to shirk from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him.

Vallandigham was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd. He arrived at Dayton to-night, where it is understood he will make another speech.

The convention elected Vallandigham a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

Elect'on of United States Senator in New-Hampshire—Mr. Cragin Elected.

Boston, Wednesday, June 15.

The following vote was given to-day for United States Senator in the House of Representatives:

Whole number, 319; necessary to a choice, 160.

Ira A. Eastman	1
Gillman Marston	4
John H. George, (Democrat)	113
Aaron H. Cragin	201

Mr Cragin was declared elected.

In the Senate John H. George had 3 votes and Aaron H. Cragin 8.

Mr. Cragin takes the place of Hon. John P. Hale for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Berkshire Disaster.

Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, June 15.

Two more bodies have been taken from the river in the vicinity of the wreck of the *Berkshire*. One of them has been recognized as that of Mrs. C. A. Phillips, the second chambermaid. This makes seventeen bodies found up to this time. The investigation is not ended yet.

Movements of President Lincoln.

Washington, Wednesday, June 15.

President Lincoln will leave here by a special train at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and arrive at Philadelphia at 12 o'clock noon. He will visit the Sanitary Fair in that city on the afternoon of that day, and not return to this city until Friday.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Wednesday, June 15.

The following is the Calendar for the Court of Appeals for Thursday, June 16: Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 7, 17, 19, 20.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, June 15.

PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to amend the sixteenth section of the act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, &c., approved July 17, 1862. It places every contractor, or his agents, furnishing steamers, vessels, guns, munitions, clothing, subsistence or military and naval supplies of any kind on the footing of persons in the army and navy, and liable to trial by court-martial, to be punished by fine and imprisonment for any violation of law, or fraud, &c.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Powell moved to take up the bill to prevent military interference in elections in the States, but the Senate refused by ayes 6, nays 26.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and all acts and parts of acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves, was received from the House, when

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he had been entrusted by the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen to ask its immediate consideration.

Messrs. Hale and Powell objected, and

Mr. Powell moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 21.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

Mr. Sumner then immediately reported it favorably without amendment, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. Powell said as there had been no meeting of the committee, it could not be reported at this time.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union,) said it was not necessary that there should be a formal meeting of the committee

The Chair decided that the bill could be reported at this time, but could not be considered if objections were made.

Mr. Powell and others objected.

GENS. SCHENCK AND BLAIR.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported upon the resolution of Garret Davis, and its substitute, upon the cases of Gens. Schenck and Blair, that so far as Gen. Schenck is concerned, no expression of opinion on the part of the committee, or action on the part of the Senate is demanded. Before the assembling of the Congress, to which he had been elected, he resigned his position in the army and has not since attempted to resume it. The case of Blair is different. He continued to hold the office of Major-General, but the committee express no opinion whether, continuing to discharge the duties of an office made incompatible with those of a member of Congress, would disqualify him for taking his seat. They quote the Constitution and precedent to show that the acceptance of the second vacates the first and deprecate the growing irregularity recently introduced of revoking resignations after their acceptance. They report the following resolution:

Resolved, That any officer of the United States whose resignation has been duly accepted and taken effect, or who having been elected a member of either House of Congress, qualifies and enters on the discharge of the duties of a member, is thereby in either case out of the office previously held, and cannot be restored to it without a new appointment in the manner provided in the Constitution.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) introduced from the Naval Committee, a bill to repeal so much of the Naval Appropriation Bill as appropriates $25,000 to the Marine Hospital at Kittery Navy-yard. Referred to Naval Committee.

DISPOSAL OF COAL LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Union,) the bill for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain, was taken up and passed.

LAND GRANTS TO WISCONSIN.

The bill granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in building military roads was, on motion of Mr. Doolittle, called up, and after debate, passed.

CIVIL ACTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill relating to Civil Actions in the District of Columbia, with amendments, which was ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs then came up in order, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Saulsbury.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) in supporting his amendment to the bill securing the constitutional rights of white persons, rejoiced that one portion of the dominant party had condemned the infringements which had been made upon the constitutional rights of white presons by the Administration.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Union,) said the resolutions of Mr. Saulsbury were identical with the words of the Constitution, and it would seem idle to reënact the words of the Constitution.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) contended that there was nothing improper at this time in reaffirming the time-honored principles of the Constitution.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-York, (Union,) would ask the Senator from Delaware (Saulsbury) whether these amendments will amount to anything one way or the other?

Mr. Saulsbury replied that it was always well to uphold and maintain the doctrines of civil liberty, as enunciated in the Constitution.

Mr. Ten Eyck rejoined that he did not think it necessary on every occasion to reaffirm, reënact and recapitulate the principles of the Constitution.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the whole subject until December, which was rejected 23 against 13.

Mr. Saulsbury's amendment was rejected—ayes 8, nays 29.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) announced his determination to vote against the bill, at the same time avowing his determination to do everything in his power to elevate and improve the colored race. He opposed the bill in many of its details as being defective, contending that it conferred a most extraordinary power upon the commissioners who are to execute its provisions, they not being required to give bonds or be confirmed by Congress, and it also allows these commissioners to make the terms on which abandoned estates are to be cultivated. He said this bill inculcated the system of poor Slavery, and was in no way calculated to promote the interests of freedmen, and although he was sorry to differ from his friends, he would be obliged to vote against the bill, as to vote for it would be violate some of the fundamental principles of this Government.

Mr. Sumner expressed his surprise at the course of Mr. Grimes. He thought he had acted unnaturally in his course, and also in his course done the bill injustice. He defended the bill from what he considered the misrepresentations of the Senator from Iowa. He could well understand how the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey) could oppose the bill, as all his instincts were in favor of slave-hunting and slavemongers; but he was not prepared for the opposition of the Senator from Iowa, who had always been found on the side of freedom and against the instincts of the slavemonger.

A long colloquy ensued between Messrs. Sumner and Willey as to what constituted slave-hunting, the latter saying that if he would not be willing to carry out the provisions of the Constitution in reference to fugitive slaves, he would consider himself a perjured man, and worse than any slave-hunter that ever cracked a whip.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, June 15.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the constitutional amendment to abolish Slavery.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Union,) was surprised at the speech of his colleague (Mr. Ross) last night. It was full of disparagement of the Administration and misstatements in regard to the manner in which the war had been carried on, while there was nothing in it reprehensive of the course of the rebels. The gentleman (Ross) claimed that his party were the friends of the soldiers. but what was the course of the gentleman and his friends in regard to voting supplies? They invariably voted against granting either money or supplies for the soldiers. When a bill was introduced here the other day to punish guerrillas, those assassins who rob and murder soldiers and citizens, they opposed it. When the Constitution was framed there were but about 50,000 slaves in the land, and no one contemplated a permanent continuance of the institution. The greatest care was taken that no word should be incorporated in that instrument which recognized property in man. Our fathers expected that the institution would soon become extinct. He traced the increase and power of Slavery, and its enormous and increasing aggressions against the rights of free speech and free press, and the opposition which was excited against the institution by these aggressions. He cited statistics in order to show the relative progress in population and wealth of the Free and Slave States, showing the injurious effects of Slavery upon the progress and welfare of the community in which it exists. He thanked God that the manhood of the negro had been recognized by this nation. This they did when they placed the uniform of the soldier upon him.

Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) replied to the assertion of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood,) that Slavery was the best possible condition of the negro. He (Thayer) denounced the assertion as monstrous, infamous, barbarous and inhuman.

Mr. Fernando Wood, of New-York, (Dem.)—I reaffirm it.

Mr. Thayer—The gentleman (Wood) reaffirms it. He has a right to the sentiment. He (Thayer) found no fault with him for expressing it. Let him and his friends go before the country upon it, if they dare. He (Thayer) did not intend to attempt a refutation of such an argument as that; he contented himself with denouncing it as barbarous and inhuman. Let him (Wood) go to posterity with the record he made yesterday.

Mr. Fernando Wood—That was what I made it for. It was for posterity and not for the members of this House.

Mr. Thayer then proceeded to refute the argument of Mr. Kalbfleisch yesterday, that there was no right to amend the Constitution in this manner. The principle that we could amend the Constitution only to restrict and not enlarge its powers, was subversive of every principle of liberty and destructive of every chance of improvement.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said: The calm reason of the country would bear him out in the opinion that this was a most inopportune and unfit time to make this amendment. Eleven States were not represented here; they were still States in the Union, notwithstanding the assertion of many gentlemen on the other side, that they were out of the Union and a foreign people. Mr. Mallory replied to the argument that Slavery was incompatible with the existence of the Union, by citing Kentucky and Missouri as evidence that Slavery was not incompatible with fidelity and loyalty to the Union. The party in power had changed the war for the restoration and preservation of the Union, to a war for the destruction of Slavery, as they boldly avowed, as the only means of preserving the Union. President Lincoln had said to him and others of the Kentucky Delegation to the last Congress, that the means which were being taken to bring back the seceded States were based upon the belief that there was a large number of people of those States in favor of the Union, but if it was established that these people were unanimous in favor of separation, the other States could not force them back into the Union. He (Lincoln) had not acted upon this. He had violated the Constitution, and justified it upon the ground of necessity, and gentlemen said "yes, it is necessary," and regarded that as a sufficient reason for any outrage or violation of the Constitution. He (Mallory) denounced the employment of negro soldiers, and indorsed the assertion of the gentleman from New-York, (Fernando Wood,) that Slavery was the best possible condition for the negro race. He feared that the course pursued by the Administration had rendered the restoration of the Union impossible. He still hoped on, however, and would prosecute the war for that purpose, carrying offers of peace and forgiveness whenever the rebels would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) advocated the adoption of the amendment upon the ground of justice and humanity. If the State of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mallory) was scourged and desolated by war, it was because there was a God who avenged the wrongs of his children to the third and fourth generations. Let this amendment go to the people, and let them act upon it.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Union,) briefly advocated the passage of the resolution. He said this Congress would be glorified forever, if they perfected and passed this measure.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, (Union,) said the constituency whom he was proud to represent, were unalterably opposed to wrong and injustice, and in favor of justice and humanity everywhere. They have given largely of men and means to crush out the rebellion and destroy Slavery. Abolish Slavery and our old starry banner will be grander and higher than ever before. Hope will spring afresh in the hearts of the people. Other lands, when they see it, will yearn to be here, where they can enjoy blessings denied them forever on their native shores. It would seem that this resolution should be adopted by a unanimous vote, yet he feared we should lose it. The pockmark of Slavery was upon many members still upon the other side. Being slaves of slave power, we cannot expect much of them till we have made them free, and drawn away prejudices. They know that if Slavery goes down, the Democratic party goes down with it. There can be no objection upon loyal ground to an amendment of the Constitution in the manner prescribed by itself. Are you of the Opposition afraid to trust the people to this question? I believe you are. Slavery was the mother of the rebellion: destroy the mother, and the child must die.

Mr. Randal, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) opposed the passage of the resolution upon the ground that if we take this action, there can be no settlement of present difficulties, and it will aggravate and prolong the rebellion.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that he approached this subject with diffidence, and that he believed in the constant progress of political science, and was anxious to answer its just demands, but that he was profoundly convinced that wise men would not touch lightly the organic law of a Government which had by the sparing exercise of very limited powers maintained civil order, and yet attained an unparalleled development of material prosperity amidst the enjoyment of permanent liberty to a degree hitherto unknown. For seventy-five years this Constitution has existed; for sixty its positions have been unchanged. Three times has it been amended—once when the first Congress proposed amendments; again when in 1793 the power of the Supreme Court was limited, and once again to change the mode of electing the President. Not a single amendment has added to the powers granted to the United States, nor to those prohibited to the States. These sixty years have been eventful ones in our history. Three millions of people have become thirty. Our Western boundary, lost in the almost unknown Valley of the Mississippi, now dips into the Pacific Ocean. Spain, France, Mexico, on the South, have contributed to enlarge our domain. We have had war upon sea and on the land. We have repelled invasion, and have tasted the triumphs of conquest. We have had partisan strife and sectional strife. The Constitution was sufficient for *these things*. The times have changed. A new party has come into power, and in the first term of its administration, in the midst of clashing arms, in the *exhibitions* of a civil war coincident with its advent to power, prepares to change the Constitution.

The question was then taken on the Senate joint resolution, which is as follows:

Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The joint resolution was rejected. Yeas, 94, nays, 65, two-thirds being necessary.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, changed his vote to No, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration hereafter.

The vote is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Anderson, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of West Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Griswold, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Ingersoll, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Littlejohn, Loomis, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stearns, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Winslow, Woodbridge.

Nays—Messrs. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Law, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Robbins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweet, Wadsworth, Ward, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Fernando Wood—65.

The House then took a recess till 7.30 o'clock

EVENING SESSION.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The number of consular clerks is reduced to thirteen.

The bill only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

COLORADO ELECTION.

A bill was passed fixing the time of election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention in Colorado for the second Tuesday in September, instead of October.

MR. KNOX.

Mr. Knox, of Missouri, (Union,) was sworn in as a member in place of Mr. Blair, of that State.

THE TAX BILL.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) said the Committee of Ways and Means recommend a concurrence in three hundred and ninety-four of the Senate's amendments, and non-concurrence in two hundred and forty two of them.

Mr. Washburne, (Illinois,) wanted to know what the Committee did with the Senate's amendment striking out the tax upon whiskey on hand.

Mr. Morrill replied that the Committee recommended the concurrence in striking out.

Mr. Washburne said he would certainly ask a separate vote on that.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments.

The amendment paying Assistant Assessors four instead of three and a half dollars per day, was concurred in, yeas 63, nays 54; and also the amendment giving Collectors in full compensation for their services and that of their deputies a salary of $1,500 per annum in addition to commissions.

The House now concurred in the Senate amendment altering the time at which the duty on spirits distilled or removed for consumption shall begin, and also amending the rates so that the subject may be adjusted by a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (Union,) entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the United States was to-day rejected.

After acting on about fifty amendments, the House at 10¾ o'clock adjourned.

The Turf.

THE GREAT TROT OF THE SEASON—UNPRECEDENTED ATTENDANCE AND INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The visitors to the Fashion Course, yestererday, were counted by thousands, as we anticipated would be the case. It was a dense compact throng of swaying humanity. So intense was the excitement in all classes of society, concerning the meeting of the three trotting celebrities—*Fillingham*, *Morgan*, and *Butler*. It will be seen by the result which was not accomplished until darkness had set in, that the magnates of the trotting turf were all abroad, and the *cognoscenti*—so usually well posted—taken in. The late hour at which the final decision was arrived at, the utter impossibility of our giving space to the full and graphic report of a contest, which is a perfect novelty in trotting annals, compels us to confine ourselves to a summary of the result. Our report will appear in full to-morrow:

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, Wednesday, June 15.

Purse of $1,000, with inside stake of $250 each; mile heats; best 3 in 5 in harness.

J. Lovett named b. g. General Butler	2	2	2	1	1
Dan Mace named c. g. John Morgan	3	3	1	2	d.
Sam. McLaughlin named b. s. Robert S. Fillingham	1	1	dis.		

TIME—FIRST HEAT.

Quarter, 00:36; half mile, 1:13½; mile, 2:26.

SECOND HEAT.

Quarter, 00:37½; half mile, 1:13¾; mile, 2:32¾.

THIRD HEAT.

Quarter, 00:35½; half mile, 1:10½; mile, 2.24.

FOURTH HEAT.

Quarter, 00:38¾; half mile, 1:16½; mile, 2:33¾.

FIFTH HEAT.

Quarter, 00:37½; half mile, 1:15; mile. 2:31½.

The betting at starting was two to one on *Fillingham* against the field, and the pools sold averaged these prices. An immense amount of money changed hands. *Fillingham* was properly distanced by the judges in the third heat for foul driving and crowding *Butler* so close to the rails that there was no possibility of his getting out which enabled *Morgan* to pass the score first. *Fillingham* being ruled out most righteously by the judges and adjudged as distanced. The result of the race and the circumstances connected with it, will increase and culminate in the excitement which will inevitably take place on Wednesday next, when the same horses meet for the second mile-heat race to wagons.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT WEST POINT

Dedication of the Site for the Battle Monument.

SPEECH OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Yesterday afternoon the site for the proposed Battle Monument at West Point to the memory of the officers and privates of the regular army who have fallen in the war for the Union, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The site selected for the monument is near the northern extremity of the grounds, and west of the hotel. Here a stand had been erected for the orator of the day. It was beautifully decorated with flags and other emblems of Union and nationality. On the stand were Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON, who presided; Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Gov. Seymour, Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick, Brig.-Gen. Meagher, Brig.-Gen. Hays, Col. Bowman, Prof. Davis, and the Board of Visitors.

It was hoped that the venerable Gen. SCOTT would be present on this occasion, but the veteran soldier felt himself unable to undergo the fatigue of attending a public meeting.

The procession was formed about 1 o'clock, near the Library, and proceeded to the stand, where its arrival was announced by the firing of a national salute. The meeting was opened by Gen. ANDERSON, who called upon Prof. FRENCH to offer prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer Prof. FRENCH said that he had been requested to beg the audience to refrain from applause, as the occasion was one of intense solemnity and sacred interest to all the officers. The request was repeated by the large assembly, numbering at least three thousand persons, although a slight attempt was made to applaud the orator when he came forward to deliver his address.

At the conclusion of the Professor's remarks the band played "Hail Columbia." Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN was then introduced by Gen. ANDERSON. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GEN. M'CLELLAN.

All nations have days sacred to the remembrance of joy and grief. They have thanksgiving for success, fasting and prayer in the hour of humiliation and defeat, triumph and peans to greet the living laurel-crowned victors. They have obsequies and eulogies for the warrior slain in the field of battle. Such is the duty we are to perform to-day. The poetry, the histories, the orations of antiquity, all resound with the clang of arms. They dwell rather upon the rough deeds of war than the gentle acts of peace. They have presented to us the names of heroes and the memory of their deeds even to this distant day. Our own Old Testament teems with the narration of brave actions and heroic deaths of Jewish patriots; while the New Testament of our meek and suffering Saviour often selects the soldier and his weapons to typify and illustrate religious heroism and duty. These stories of the actions of the dead have frequently survived in the lapse of ages the names of those whose fall was commemorated centuries ago. But, although we have not now the names of all the brave men who fought and fell upon the plain of Marathon, and in the pass of Thermopylæ, and on the hills of Palestine, we have not lost the memory of their examples. As long as the warm blood courses in the veins of man, as long as the human heart beats high and quick at the recital of brave deeds and patriotic sacrifices, so long will the lesson still incite generous men to emulate the heroism of the past. Among the Greeks it was the custom that the father of the most valiant of the slain should pronounce the eulogies of the dead. Sometimes it devolved upon the great statesmen and orators to perform this painful duty. Would that a new Demosthenes or a second Pericles would arise and take my place to-day; for he would find a theme worthy of his most brilliant powers, of his most touching eloquence. I stand here now not as an orator, but as the whilom Commander of the most valiant dead—as their comrade, too, on many a hard-fought field against domestic and foreign foes, in early youth and mature manhood—moved by all the love that David felt when he poured fourth his lamentations for the mighty father and son who fell on Mount Gilboa. God knows that David's love for Jonathan was no more deep than mine for the tried friends of many long and eventful years, whose names are to be recorded upon the structure that is to rise where we stand. Would that his more than mortal eloquence could grace my lips and do justice to the theme! We have met to-day, my comrades, to do honor to our own dead; brothers united to us by the closest and dearest ties, who have freely given their lives for their country in this war, so just and righteous, so long as its purpose is to crush rebellion and to save our nation from the infinite evils of dismemberment. Such an occasion as this should call forth the deepest and noblest emotions of our nature—pride, sorrow and prayer; pride that our country has possessed such sons; sorrow that she has lost them; prayer that she may have others like them, that we and our successors may adorn her annals as they have done, and that when our parting hour arrives, whenever and however it may be, our souls may be prepared for the great change. We have met and assembled to consecrate a cenotaph, which shall remind children's children in the distant future of their fathers' struggle in the days of the great rebellion. This monument is to perpetuate the memory of a portion only of those who have fallen for the nation in this unhappy war. It is dedicated to the officers and soldiers of the regular army. Yet this is done in no class or exclusive spirit, and in the act we remember with reverence and love our comrades of the volunteers who have so gloriously fought and fallen by our side. Each State will no doubt commemorate in a more fitting way the services of its sons, who abandoned the avocations of peace and shed their blood in the ranks of the volunteers. How richly they have earned a nation's love, a nation's gratitude; with what heroism they have confronted death, have wrested victory from a stubborn foe, and have illustrated defeat, it well becomes me to say, for it has been my lot to command them in many a sanguinary field. I know that I but echo the feeling of the regular army when I award the high credit they deserve to their brave brethren of the volunteers. But we of the regular army have no States to look to for the honor due our dead. We belong to the whole country, and can neither expect nor desire the General Government to make a perhaps invidious distinction in our favor. We are few in numbers, a small band of comrades, united by peculiar and very binding ties; for with many of us our friendships were commenced in boyhood when we rested here in the shadow of the granite hills which look down upon us where we stand. With others the ties of brotherhood were found in more mature years, while fighting among the rugged mountains and fertile valleys of Mexico, within hearing of the eternal waves of the Pacific, or in the lonely grandeur of the great plains of the far West. With all, our love and confidence have been cemented by common danger and suffering, on the toilsome march, in the dreary bivouac, and amid the clash of arms, and in the presence of death, on scores of battle-fields. West Point, with her large heart, adopts us all—graduates and those appointed from civil life, officers and privates. In her eyes we are all her children, jealous of her fame and eager to sustain her world-wide reputation. Generals and private soldiers, men who have cheerfully offered our all for our dear country, we stand here before this shrine, ever hereafter sacred to our dead, equals and brothers in the presence of the common death which awaits us all—perhaps on the same field and at the same hour. Such are the ties which unite us—the most endearing which exist among men; such the relations which bind us together—the closest of the sacred brotherhood of arms. It has therefore seemed and it is fitting that we should erect upon this spot, so sacred to us all, an enduring monument to our dear brothers who have preceded us in the post of peril and of honor, which it is the destiny of many of us to tread. What is this regular army to which we belong? Who were the men whose death merits such honors from the living? What is the cause for which they have laid down their lives? Our regular or permanent army is the nucleus which, in time of peace, preserves the military traditions of the nation, as well as the organization, science and instruction indispensable to modern armies. It may be regarded as coeval with the nation. It derives its origin from the old Continental and State lines of the Revolution, whence, with some interruption and many dangers, it has attained its present condition. In fact, we may with propriety go even beyond the Revolution to seek the roots of our genealogical tree in the old French wars. (for the Cis-Atlantic campaigns of the seven years' war were not confined to the "red men scalping each other by the great lakes of North America;" and it was in them our ancestors first participated as Americans in the large operations of civilized armies. American regiments then fought on the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Ohio, on the shores of Ontario and Lake George, on the Islands of the Caribbean and in South America.) Louisburgh, Quebec, Duquesne, De Marc and Portobello attest the value of the provincial troops, and in that school were educated such men as WASHINGTON, PUTNAM, LEE, MONTGOMERY and GATES. These and men like GREENE, KNOX, WAYNE and STEUBEN, were the fathers of our permanent army; and under them our troops acquired that discipline and steadiness which enabled them to meet on equal terms, and often to defeat, the tried veterans of England. The study of the history of the Revolution, and a perusal of the dispatches of WASHINGTON, will convince the most sceptical of the value of the permanent army in achieving our independence and establishing the civil edifice which we are now fighting to maintain. The war of 1812 found the army on a footing far from adequate to the emergency, but it was rapidly increased, and of the new generation of soldiers many proved equal to the requirements of the occasion. Lundy's Lane, Queenstown, Plattsburgh, New-Orleans—all bear witness to the gallantry of the regulars. Then came an interval of more than twenty years of external peace, marked by many changes in the organization and strength of the regular army, and broken at times by tedious and bloody Indian wars. Of these the most remarkable were the Black Hawk war, in which our troops met unflinchingly a foe as relentless, and far more destructive than the Indians—that terrible scourge, the cholera; and the tedious Florida War, when for many years the Seminoles eluded in the pestilential swamps our utmost efforts, and in which were displayed such traits of heroism as that commemorated by your monument to DADE and his command, "when all fell, save two, without an attempt to retreat." At last came the Mexican war, to replace Indian combats and the monotony of the frontier service, and for the first time in many years the mass of the regular army was concentrated, and took the principal part in the battles of that remarkable and romantic war. Palo Alto, Resaca and Fort Brown were the achivements of the regulars unaided; and as to the battles of Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cero Gordo, and the final triumph in the Valley, none can truly say that they could have been won without the reglars. When peace crowned our victories in the capital of the MONTEZUMAS, the army was at once dispersed over the long frontier, and engaged in harassing and dangerous wars with the Indians of the Plains. Thus thirteen long years were spent, until the present war broke out, and the mass of the army was drawn in, to be employed against a domestic foe. I cannot proceed to the events of the recent past and the present without adverting to the gallant men who were so long of our number, but who have now gone to their last home—for no small portion of the glory of which we boast was reflected from such men as TAYLOR, WORTH, BRADY, BROOKS, TOTTEN and DUNCAN. There is a sad story of Venetian history that has moved many a heart, and often employed the poet's pen and painter's pencil. It is of an old man whose long life was gloriously spent in the service of the State as a warrior and a statesman, and who, when his hair was white and his feeble limbs could scarce bear his bent form toward the grave, attained the highest honors that a citizen could reach. He was Doge of Venice. Convicted of treason against the State, he not only lost his life, but suffered beside a penalty which will endure as long as the name of Venice is remembered. The spot where his portrait should have hung in the great hall of the Doge's palace was veiled with black, and there still remains the frame, with its black mass of canvas; and this vacant frame is the most conspicuous in the long line of effigies of illustrious Doges. Oh! that such a pall as that which replaces the portrait of MARINO FALIERO could conceal from history the names of those, once our comrades, who are now in arms against the flag under which we fought side by side in years gone by. But no veil, however thick, can cover the anguish which fills our hearts when we look back upon the sad memory of the past, and recall the affection and respect we entertained towards men against whom it is our duty to act in mortal combat. Would that the courage, ability and steadfastness they display had been employed in the defence of the "Stars and Stripes" against a foreign foe, rather than in the gratuitous and unjustifiable rebellion, which could not have been so long maintained but for the skill and energy of these, our former comrades. But we have reason to rejoice that upon this day, so sacred and so eventful for us, one grand old mortal monument of the past still lifts high his head amongst us, and should have graced by his presence the consecration of this tomb by his children. We may well be proud that we are here commanded by the hero who purchased victory with his blood near the great waters of Niagara, who repeated and eclipsed the achievements of CORTEZ; who, although a consummate and confident commander, ever preferred, where duty and honor would permit, the olive branch of peace to the blood-stained laurels of war, and who stands, at the close of a glorious and eventful life, a living column of granite against which have beaten in vain alike the blandishments and storms of treason. His name will ever be one of our proudest boasts and most moving inspirations. In long distant ages, when this incipient movement has become venerable, moss-clad, and perhaps ruinous, when the names inscribed upon it shall seem to those who pause to read them indistinct mementoes of an almost mythical past, the name of WINFIELD SCOTT will still be clear cut upon the memory of all, like the still fresh carving upon the monuments of long-forgotten Pharaohs. But it is time to approach the present. In the war which now shakes the land to its foundation the regular army has borne a most honorable part. Too few in numbers to act by themselves, regular regiments have participated in every great battle in the East, and in most of those west of the Alleghanies. Their terrible losses and diminished numbers prove that they have been in the thickest of the fights, and the testimony of their comrades and commanders show with what undaunted heroism they have upheld their ancient renown. Their vigorous charges have often won the day, and in defeat they have more than once saved the army from destruction or terrible losses by the obstinacy with which they resisted overpowering numbers. They can refer with pride to the part they played upon the glorious fields of Mexico, and exult at the recollection of what they did at Manassas, Gaines' Mills, Malvern, Antietam, Shiloh, Stone River, Gettysburgh, and the great battles just fought from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy. They can also point to the officers who have risen among them and achieved great deeds for their country in this war—to the living warriors whose names are on the nation's tongue and heart, too numerous to be repeated here, yet not one of whom I could willingly omit. But perhaps the proudest episode in the history of the regular army is the touching instance of fidelity on the part of the non-commissioned officers and privates, who, treacherously made prisoners in Texas, resisted every temptation to incite them to desert their flag. Offered commissions in the rebel service, money and land freely tendered them, they all scorned the inducements held out to them, submitted to every hardship, and when at last exchanged, avenged themselves on the field of battle for the unavailing insults offered their integrity. History affords no brighter example of honor than that of these brave men, tempted, as I blush to say they were, by some of their former officers, who, having themselves proved false to their flag, endeavored to seduce the men who had often followed them to battle, and who had naturally regarded them with respect and love. Such is the Regular Army—such its history and antecedents—such its officers and men. It needs no herald to trumpet forth its praises; it can proudly appeal to the numerous fields, from the tropics to the frozen banks of the St. Lawrence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, fertilized by the blood and whitened by the bones of its members. But I will not pause to eulogize it. Let its deeds speak for it. They are more eloquent than tongue of mine. Why are we here to-day? This is not the funeral of one brave warrior, and even of the lament of death on a single battle-field; but these are the obsequies of the best and bravest of the children of the land, who have fallen in actions almost numberless, many of them among the most sanguinary and desperate of which history bears record. These men, whose names and deeds we now seek to perpetuate, rendering them the highest honor in our power, have fallen wherever armed rebellion showed its front—in far distant New-Mexico, in the broad Valley of the Mississippi, on the bloody hunting-grounds of Kentucky, in the mountains of Tennessee, amid the swamps of Carolina, in the fertile fields of Maryland, and the blood-stained thickets of Virginia. They were of all grades, from the General to the private, and of all ages, from the gray-haired veteran of fifty years' service to the beardless youth; of all degrees of cultivation, from the man of science to the uneducated boy. It is not necessary, nor is it possible, to repeat the mournful yet illustrious roll of dead heroes whom we have met to honor. Nor shall I attempt to name all of those who most merit praise—simply a few who will exemplify the classes to which they belong. Among the last slain, but among the first in honor and reputation, was that hero of twenty battles, JOHN SEDGWICK, gentle and kind as a woman, brave as a brave man can be, honest, sincere and able, he was a model that all may strive to imitate, but whom few can equal. In the terrible battles which just preceded his death, he had occasion to display the highest qualities of a commander and soldier, yet after escaping the stroke of death where men fell around him by thousands, he at last met his fate at a moment of comparative quiet, by the ball of a single rifleman. He died as a soldier would choose to die—with truth in his heart and a quiet, tranquil smile upon his face. Alas! our great nation possesses few sons like true JOHN SEDGWICK. Like him, too, fell at the very head of their corps, the white-haired MANSFIELD, after a career of usefulness illustrated by his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista; JOHN F. REYNOLDS and RENO, both in the full vigor of manhood and intellect; men who had proved their ability and chivalry in many a field in Mexico, and in this civil war, gallant gentlemen of whom their country had more to hope had it pleased God to spare their lives. LYON fell in the prime of life, leading his little army against superior numbers, his brief career affording a brilliant example of patriotism and ability. The impetuous KEARNY, and such brave Generals as RICHARDSON, WILLIAMS, TERRIL, STEVENS, WEED, SAUNDERS, and HEYES, lost their lives while in the midst of a career of usefulness. Young BAYARD, so like the most renowned of his name, that "though above fear and above reproach," was cut off too early for his country. No regiments can spare such gallant, devoted and able Commanders as RUSSELL, DAVIS, GOVE, SIMMONS, BAILEY, PUTNAM, and KINGSBURY, all of whom fell in the thickest of the contest, some of them veterans, and others young in service, all good men and well beloved. Our batteries have partially paid their terrible debt to fate in the loss of such commanders as GREBLE, the first to fall in this war; Benson, Hazzard, Smead, Dr. Hart, Hazlett, and those gallant boys, Kirby Woodruff, Dimmick and Cushing, while the engineers lament the promising and gallant Wagner and Cross. Beneath remote battle-fields rest the corpses of the heroic McRae Bascom, Stone, Sweet, and many other company officers. Besides these were hosts of veteran sergeants, corporals and privates, who had fought under SCOTT in Mexico, or contested with the savages of the Far West and Florida, and mingled with them young soldiers who, courageous, steady and true, met death unflinchingly without the hope of personal glory. These men, in their more humble sphere, served their country with as much faith and honor as the most illustrious Generals, and all of them with perfect singleness of heart. Although their names may not live in history, their actions, their loyalty and courage will. Their memories will long be preserved in their regiments, for there were many of them who merited as proud a distinction as that accorded to the "first grenadier of France," or to that other Russian soldier who gave his life for his comrades. There is another class of men who have gone from us since this war commenced, whose fate it was not to die in battle, but who are nevertheless entitled to be mentioned here. There was SUMNER, a brave, honest, chivalrous veteran, who had confronted death unflinchingly on scores of battle-fields, had shown his gray head serene and cheerful where death most reveled, who more than once told me that he believed and hoped that his long career would end amid the din of battle—he dies at home from the effects of the hardships of his campaigns. That most excellent soldier, the elegant C. F. SMITH, whom many of us remember to have seen so often on this very plain, with his superb bearing, escaped the bullet to fall a victim to the disease which has deprived the army of so many of its best officers. JOHN BUFORD, cool and intrepid; MITCHELL, eminent in science; PALMER and many of the officers and men lost their lives by sickness contracted in the field. But I cannot close this long list of glorious martyrs without paying a soldier's debt of official duty and personal friendship. There was one dead soldier who possessed peculiar claims upon my love and sympathy. He was an ardent patriot, an unselfish man and true soldier—the beau ideal of a staff officer—he was my Aid-de-Camp—Col. COLBURN. There is a lesson to be drawn from the death and services of these glorious men which we should read for the present and future benefit of the nation. War in these modern days is a science, and it should now be clear to the most prejudiced that in the organization and command of armies, and the high combination of strategy, perfect familiarity with the theoretical science of war is requisite. To count upon success where the plans and execution of campaigns are intrusted to men who have no knowledge of war, is as idle as to expect the legal wisdom of a Story or a Kent from a skillful physician. But what is the honorable and holy cause for which these men laid down their lives, and for which the nation still demands the sacrifice of the precious blood of so many of her children? Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, it was found that the confederacy which had grown up during that remarkable contest was fast falling to pieces from its own weight. The central power was too weak; it could only recommend to the different States such measures as seemed best, and it possessed no real power to legislate, because it lacked the executive force to compel obedience to its laws. The nation's credit and self-respect had disappeared, and it was feared by the friends of human liberty throughout the world that ours was but another added to the long list of fruitless attempts at self-government. The nation was evidently upon the brink of ruin and dissolution, when some eighty years ago many of the wisest and most patriotic of the land met to seek a remedy for great evils which threatened to destroy the great work of the Revolution. Their sessions were long and often stormy; for a time the most sanguine doubted the possibility of a successful termination to their labors. But from amidst the conflict of sectional interests, of party prejudices and of personal selfishness, their wisdom and conciliation at length evoked the Constitution, under which we have lived so long. It was not formed in a day, but was the result of patient labor, of lofty wisdom and of the purest patriotism. It was at last adopted by the people of all the States, although by some reluctantly, not as being exactly what all desired, but as being the best possible under the circumstances. It was accepted as giving us a form of Government under which the nation might live happily and prosper, so long as the people should continue to be influenced by the same sentiments which actuated those who formed it; which would not be liable to destruction from internal causes, so long as the people preserved the recollection of the miseries and calamities which led to its adoption. Under this beneficent Constitution, the progress of the nation was unexampled in history. The rights and liberties of its citizens were secure at home and abroad; vast territories were rescued from the control of the savage and the wild beast, and added to the domain of civilization and the Union. The arts and sciences and commerce grew apace; our flag floated upon every sea, and we took our place among the great nations of the earth. But under this smooth surface of prosperity, upon which we glided swiftly, with all sails set before the Summer breeze, dangerous reefs were hidden which now and then caused ripples upon the surface, and made anxious the more cautious pilots. Elated by success, the ship swept on, the crew not heeding the warning they received, forgetful of the dangers they escaped at the beginning of the voyage, and blind to the hideous maelstrom which gaped to receive and destroy them. The same elements of discordant and external prejudices, interests and institutions, which had rendered the formation of the constitution so difficult, threatened more than once to destroy it. But for a long time the nation was so fortunate as to possess a series of political leaders who to the highest abilities united the same spirit of conciliation which animated the founders of the Republic, and thus for many years the threatened evils were averted. Time and long continued good fortune obliterated the recollection of the calamities and wretchedness of the years preceding the adoption of the Constitution. Men forgot that conciliation, common interest and mutual charity, had been the foundation and must be the support of our Government, as is indeed the case with all governments, and all the relations of life. At length men appeared with whom sectional and personal prejudices and interests outweighed all consideration for the general good. Extremists of one section furnished the occasion, eagerly seized as a pretext by equally extreme men in the other, for abandoning the pacific remedies and protection afforded by the Constitution, and seeking redress for possible future evils in war and the destruction of the Union. Stripped of all sophistry and side-issues, the direct cause of the war, as it presented itself to the honest and patriotic citizens of the North, was simply this: Certain States, or rather, a portion of the inhabitants of certain States, feared, or professed to fear, that injury would result to rights and property from the elevation of a particular party to power. Although the Constitution and the actual condition of the Government provided them with a peaceable and sure protection against the apprehended evil, they prepared to seek security in the destruction of the Government, which could protect them, and in the use of force against the national troops holding the national forts. To efface the insult offered to our flag; to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America; to preserve our Government from destruction; to enforce its just power and laws; to maintain our very existence as a nation—these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression, or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partizanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause and with these motives that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all these noble lives freely given we hesitated, and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that. Oh, spirits of the valiant dead, souls of our slain heroes, lend us your own indomitable will, and if it be permitted you to commune with those still chained by the trammels of mortality, hover around us in the midst of danger and tribulation—cheer the firm, strengthen the weak, that none may doubt the salvation of the Republic and the triumph of our grand old Flag. In the midst of the storms which toss our ship of State, there is one great bacon light, to which we can ever turn with confidence and hope. It cannot be that this great nation has played its part in history; it cannot be that our sun, which arose with such bright promises for the future, has already set forever. It must be the intention of the overruling Deity that this land, so long the asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, shall again stand forth in bright relief, united, purified and chastened by our trials as an example and encouragement for those who desire the progress of the human race. It is not given to our weak intellects to understand the steps of Providence as they occur: we comprehend them only as we look back upon them in the far-distant Past. So is it now. We cannot unravel the seemingly tangled skein of the purposes of the Creator—they are too high and far-reaching for our limited minds. But all history and His own revealed word teach us that his ways, although inscrutable, are ever righteous. Let us then honestly and manfully play our part; seek to understand and perform our whole duty; and trust unwaveringly in the beneficent God who led our ancestors across the sea, and sustained them afterward, amid dangers more appalling even than those encountered by His own chosen people in their great exodus. He did not bring us here in vain, nor has he supported us thus far for naught. If we do our duty and trust in Him, He will not desert us in our need; firm in our faith that God will save our country, we now dedicate this site to the memory of brave men, to loyalty, patriotism and honor.

On the conclusion of the speech the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. SPROLE, and the audience dispersed.

The Battle Monument.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, June 15.

There was a large and brilliant attendance here to-day, to witness the imposing ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the memories of the heroes of the regular army who have fallen on the battle-field during the present war.

The ceremonies opened with a prayer, offered up by Rev. Dr. FRENCH.

Gen. McCLELLAN was then introduced to the vast assemblage, and delivered a brilliant oration, commemorative of the virtues, bravery, intelligence and worth of our gallant dead, concluding with a very touching and impressive tribute to their memory.

He was followed by another prayer by the Rev. Mr. SOULE.

Gov. SEYMOUR and Gens. GRANGER, HARTSUFF, KILPATRICK, SPRAGUE, HAUPT, HAYS, and other distinguished gentlemen, were present.

MUTINY AT SEA.

Conspiracy to Seize the California Steamer Ocean Queen—Two of the Ringleaders Killed.

The California steamship *Ocean Queen*, on her departure from this port for Aspinwall, on the 15th ultimo, took out 217 sailors, most of whom had been transferred from the army to the navy; and she had on board also about 500 passengers.

On the 2d day out about thirty of the sailors endeavored to seize the steamer. There had been indications of trouble previous to this attempt, but the men failed to put their plot into execution.

It seems that these men had formed a plan to seize the steamship. Their first object was the killing of all persons who should oppose them, and the conspiracy included the running of the vessel, after her seizure, on their own account.

The intention of the mutineers was to take the vessel on the first night after her departure; but they had no engineer among their number who could work her engines.

Threats of violence had, however, been somewhat openly made, and there was much excitement on board.

On the day mentioned, under pretence that they wished to go into the first cabin, the mutineers attacked Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, who would not permit them to do as they desired.

This was a signal for a combined movement of the conspirators, and the men who were in the plot acted under the leadership of the most desperate of their number.

The ringleaders advanced upon the Captain and Commander AMMEN, of the navy, who had the sailors in charge.

The Captain, who had expected the difficulty and was prepared, aimed his revolver at the head of the foremost man, and warned him that if he advanced a step further he would lose his life.

The mutineer, with a horrible oath, called the Captain a coward, and daring him to fire, sprang forward. Capt. TINKLEPAUGH kept his word. The bullet from the weapon, which covered the ruffian's head, entered his brain, and he fell, almost instantly expiring.

The excitement among the passengers, many of whom were ladies, and also among the mutineers, was at this time intense. The latter rushed forward, and the mutineer who followed the first was fired at by Commander AMMEN, and by three or four officers, among whom was the chief-engineer of the *Ocean Queen*.

The short distance from which these officers fired, rendered their aim effective in every case, and the mutineer fell, pierced by five or six bullets.

Seeing that their plot was likely to fail, in consequence of the adequate preparations of the officers and crew to defend the vessel, the conspirators made no further efforts. A few minutes after their attack had failed, they were entirely quiet; their resolution was gone, and they were easily disarmed and put in irons.

There was no further trouble on board. The dead mutineers were thrown into the ocean, and the thirty or more men who were in irons were taken to Aspinwall, and across the Isthmus. Eight, however, escaped, and another was shot.

One of their number, who threatend to expose the plot, was thrown into the sea, on the second night out, by the mutineers, and as no alarm was made, the poor fellow was probably drowned.

VALLANDIGHAM.

He Returns to Ohio—Makes a Speech at Hamilton—A Defiance of the Government.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 15.

VALLANDIGHAM arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, this morning, and made a speech in the public square. He left on the afternoon train for Dayton. There was a good deal of excitement at Hamilton during his stay there.

The Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 15.

The steamboats, barges and tugboat in the employ of the Sanitary Commission, that were recently stationed at White House Landing, left Fortress Monroe this morning for the new base on the James. The barge *Tracy*, loaded with stores belonging to the commission, will leave this city to-morrow morning for the same point.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 15.

The following is the new Board of Directors for the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad chosen to-day: D. N. Barney, A. H. Barney, R. Keep and E. T. H. Gibson, of New-York; John Gardiner, of Norwalk; Samuel Young and T. H. Hoag, of Toledo; James Mason and T. P. Handy, of Cleveland.

Return of Ohio Troops.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 15.

The Sixth Ohio Regiment, Guthrie Grays, of Cincinnati, arrived to-day to be mustered out of service. A grand reception was given them.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. WINSLOW is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the SOOTHING SYRUP are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. WINSLOW has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

Sold by all druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
RICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Burnett's Kalliston is prepared expressly to remove all unpleasant conditions of the skin. It cures CHAPPED HANDS, as one result of its perfectly healthy action.

Publisher's Price of Haunted Hearts to-day is $1 ??.

A neglected cold may cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in consumption, bronchitis or other pulmonary affection. Where neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference "of waiting for a cold to get well itself!" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS, No. 141 Chambers, and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
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B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c., at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Piles Speedily Cured Without Pain.—Persons will receive attention by sending their address to Box No. 66, Broadway Post-office, care of Mr. MILLER.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BURLEW—SMITH.—On Wednesday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev Dr. Phillips, HENRY BURLEW and MINNIE E., daughter of Samuel A. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

EDGAR—DRAPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, J. NELSON EDGAR and SEMANTHA V., only daughter of J. L. Draper, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

KITCHELL—GAINES.—At Troy, N. J., on Tuesday, June 14, by Rev. F. Brown, J. HENRY KITCHELL, of this City, and FANNIE, daughter of M. D. L. Gaines, Esq., of the former place.

GOTT—ACKERMAN.—At Mott Haven, on Wednesday night, June 15, by Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., WILLIAM O. GOTT and Miss MAGGIE ADELE ACKERMAN.

KERNER—BEEBE.—On Wednesday, June 15, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, CHARLES H. KERNER and EMMA LOUISE, daughter of the late Wm. Beebe, Esq.

POST—WEED.—On Wednesday morning, June 15, at the residence of the bride's brothers, by Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, Mr. SAMUEL L. POST and HANNAH E., eldest daughter of the late Erastus H. Weed, of Stamford, Conn. No cards.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

REYNOLDS—CHURCH.—On Wednesday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, WILLIAM W. REYNOLDS, of New-York, and HATTIE CHURCH, of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

SIMONSON—HUSTACE.—On Wednesday, June 15, by Rev. Dr. Cleveland Coxe, Rector of Calvary Church, GEORGE SIMONSON, of Staten Island, and CAROLINE, daughter of John Hustace, Esq., of New-York City.

SHEPPARD—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, at St. John's Church, by Rev. George F. Seymour, CORTLANDT T. SHEPPARD, Esq., and AGNES VAN RENSSELAER WOOD, daughter of the late Joseph M. Wood, M. D.

DIED.

BLAUVELT.—On Saturday, June 11, at Tappan, N. Y., after a short illness, SARAH H., wife of Rev. Geo. M. S. Blauvelt, and daughter of O. Holmes, Esq., of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tappan Station of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, on the arrival of the 9:15 train from Jersey City; return train reaches Jersey City at 5:20 P. M.

BARNEY.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, June 14, CHARLES H., youngest son of Hiram Barney, in the 10th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 39 Union square.

CHALMERS.—On Wednesday morning, June 15, WILSON, infant son of James G. and Isabel S. Chalmers, aged 1 year, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Chalmers, Esq., No. 81 Varick-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

DE ZENG.—In Redwood, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 8, after a short illness, EMMA, daughter of L. W. and Adeline De Zeng, aged 17 years and 7 months.

DAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 14, WILLIAM DAY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.

HOPPER.—On Tuesday morning, June 14, at Greenport, L. I., MARTHA M., wife of John H. Hopper, and youngest daughter of A. M. C. Smith, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-st., this day, (Thursday,) June 16, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAWRENCE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 15, DAN. H. LAWRENCE, Jr., of this City, aged 27 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Mrs. Ogden, in Morristown, on Friday next, at 1¼ o'clock P. M. The train leaves foot of Barclay-st., per Morris and Essex Railroad at 8½ A. M., and returns at 6¾ P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday evening, June 14, AUGUSTA M., wife of Watson E. Lawrence, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Effingham N. and Charles E. Lawrence, and sons-in-law, M. Canfield and Richard M. Everit, are invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., this day, (Thursday,) June 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MOFFET.—On Wednesday morning, June 15, after a short illness, JOHN MOFFET, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 East 21st-st., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

McCOOK.—On Wednesday morning, June 15, MARY ALICE, youngest daughter of Alexander and Rebecca McCook, aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 215 Forsyth-st., this day, (Thursday,) June 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NIMMO.—In Princeton, N. J., on Monday, June 13, JOSEPH HENRY NIMMO, son of Rev. G. H. and Kate Nimmo, aged nearly 2 years.

OLONE.—On Tuesday, June 14, of consumption, PATRICK OLONE, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, John J., James and Hugh F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 655 7th-av., on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PETTIGREW.—On Tuesday, June 14, after a short illness, AGNES M., daughter of James and Mary H. Pettigrew, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 641 Hudson-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

SMALL.—On Wednesday, June 15, JOHN A. KENNEDAY, son of Wilson and Rebecca Small, aged 21 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, from the house of his father, No. 266 Henry-st., on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment, on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock.

SANDFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 14, Mrs. MARY C. SANDFORD, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 10 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

CHOICE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES,
$2 PER POUND.
And also other choice Fruits of the season, at lowest market prices, at
J. S. BARNES', No. 702 Broadway.

A GREAT STRAWBERRY SHOW.—THE Third Annual Strawberry Exhibition, at the "Agriculturist" Rooms, No. 41 Park-row, will be held TO-DAY (Wednesday) and THURSDAY, 15th and 16th inst. Open FREE to the public after 2 P. M. of the first day.

GENTS' NEGLIGE CRAVATS—BEAUTIFUL goods, 50c. and 75c. each, just half price, to close an importation. Fine Linen Collars, $2 per dozen.
SMITH & BLAKE, 879 Broadway, corner White-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVELS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I.—HOTSPUR. A new novel by M. T. WALWORTH, author of "Lulu." One handsome 12mo, cloth bound. Price $1 50.

II.—CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND MISS MULOCH. New elegant 12mo, cloth bound editions (with an illustration) of the best novels by these famous authors, embracing "Jane Eyre," "John Halifax," "Villette," "Shirley," and "Life for a Life." Price $1 50.

III.—DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT. A splendid new novel by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," &c. 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

IV.—NEPENTHE. A new novel by the author of "Olie." 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

⁂ Any of these books will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 381.—June 15, 1864.
65, 55, 44, 51, 1, 62, 59, 50, 25, 11, 14, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 382.—June 15, 1864.
35, 75, 43, 77, 8, 46, 2, 19, 66, 49, 29, 57, 22, 72.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 285.—June 15, 1864.
35, 28, 31, 15, 40, 62, 10, 19, 73, 22, 47, 21.
CLASS 286.—June 15, 1864.
47, 70, 29, 33, 67, 14, 48, 15, 39, 66, 54, 34, 4, 41.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

SUMMER.
If you want SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING in every style and variety, go to F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY. The largest assortment and store in the City, and prices less. Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Satisfaction given. Please call.

IMPORTANT.
Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the first scientific and professional characters of New-York, have produced and perfected
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. It restores gray hair to its original color, will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy; does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Those who have used it speak of its virtues in the highest terms. Advice as to treatment of the head and hair gratuitously given at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

A mass meeting of the various Early Closing Associations of this City will be held at Union-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, at 8 o'clock. The public, and more especially members of all Trades organizations, who are in favor of abridging the hours of labor, are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Horace Greeley,
Hon. Judge Daly, Hon. George Opdyke,
Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Chas. S. Spencer, Esq.,
Simon Stern, Esq.,

and several other popular speakers will address the meeting. The procession will form on Chatham square, right resting on Bowery, at 7 o'clock precisely, and through Bowery and 4th-av. to Union-square, in the following order:

Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band.
Dry Goods Clerks Early Closing Association.
Clothing Salesmen and Cutters.
Furniture and Carpet Clerks.
Boot and Shoe Clerks.
All other associations will be put in line as they may arrive.
WM. M. MAGARY, Marshal.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and *Druggists*, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW-YORK:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.
Bank of the Commonwealth

BOSTON:
Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.

PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
Is now open for business at
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.

This bank will receive subscriptions for the
TEN-FORTY LOAN,
principal and interest payable in GOLD.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Special attention given to the conversion of 7-30s into Government six per cent. bonds. Bills on all National Banks received on deposit at par, and uncurrent moneys at the usual rate of discount.

C. V. CULVER, President.
J. WYMAN JONES, Vice-President.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Has on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of these Bonds. One-eighth of one per cent allowed buyers.

This Bank receives all National Bank money on deposit, and checks on City banks in payment for Government Bonds.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS
STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,
18 Wall-st., N. Y.

"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock.
Independent Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock.
} for sale.
"American Express" wanted.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Subscriptions received by
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
and
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

HOLDERS OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that, by the terms of consolidation of that company with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, their stock is to be exchanged for stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, as follows: One share of the Chicago and Northwestern preferred stock and one share of the Chicago and Northwestern common, with three dollars in cash, for each share of the Galena and Chicago Union.

Exchange may be made, and the money received at once, at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 130 Broadway.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price

WM. H. MARSTON & CO.,
Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

THE STANDARD GOLD COMPANY
OF COLORADO.

The books of subscription for a limited number of shares, on favorable terms, are now open to the public at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Prospectus, with description of the property and full particulars, may be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT BOWNE,
EDWARD WILLIS,
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
ETHAN ALLEN,
S. A. BANKS,
SYLVESTER TAYLOR.

President, ROBERT BOWNE.
Secretary, F. A. MITCHELL.

NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY.

At an election for Directors, held on Monday, 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN M. TOBIN, ROBERT CLARKSON,
SMITH T. BAKER, E. S. WHELEN, JR.,
MICHAEL JACOBS.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, JOHN M. TOBIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. KINTZING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

Persons owning University Bonds of the State of Minnesota will please call upon the subscriber, who is prepared to pay cash for same.

R. B. GRAVES,
No. 153 Chambers-st.
JUNE 9, 1864.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON THE 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN BODINE, JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS, JAMES IRWIN,
FRANCIS P. SHOALS, DANIEL DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT, HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE C. PETERS, JONA. W. ALLEN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD.

and WILLIAM A. DARLING, AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING, THOMAS GARDINER were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars, of The Union Trust Company of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, inst., at the Shoe and Leather Bank, in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open for that and the following day only. Ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing. Dated June 3, 1864.

GEORGE W. CUYLER,
E. RIGGS,
A. V. STOUT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
PETER CAGGER,
} Committee.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 94 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 129, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., June, 13, 1864.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive, at this office, and at the agency, (the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," in New-York,) preparatory to the semi-annual dividends. Holders of certificates of stock which have been discharged to New-York Agency, are requested to surrender them before the closing of the books.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, notice is hereby given to the holders of the canceled bonds scrip to present their certificates at the office of the company, No. 31 Nassau-st., for conversion into the scrip stock of the company.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD BONDS.—The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, payable July 1, 1864, with their coupons, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Bondholders can be paid there at once, by discounting interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the unexpired time.

AMOS T. HULL, Treasurer
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1864.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the People's Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st June.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 23 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company.

ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $200,000 in sums to suit applicants. Apply to WILLIAM H. KIPP, rear of Eighth National Bank, No. 650 Broadway, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1864, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next.

Also, a semi-annual cash dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., (free of government tax,) payable to the stockholders on demand.

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST, in cash, was also ordered to be paid on the outstanding certificates of profits for the years 1861, '62 and '63, on presentation of certificates, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
} Trustees I. & M. Canal.
May 25, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after July 13.

Transfer books will be closed from the 27th June to 13th July inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,175,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.,
NEW-YORK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL........$600,000
Paid in and deposited with Insurance Department 100 000

TRUSTEES:
LORING ANDREWS, Loring Andrews & Son, leather dealers, No. 72 Gold-st.
CHARLES KNEELAND, Bogert & Kneeland, bankers, No. 49 William-st.
JOHN VANNEST, Vannest & Heyden, hardware, No. 79 Beekman-st.
JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Wells, Butterfield & Co., American Express Company.
JOHN K. PRUYN, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL R. PLATT, Adriance & Platt, hardware, No. 165 Greenwich-st.
WILLIAM HARSELL, corner of Maiden-lane and Water-st.
GEORGE LORILLARD, New-York.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Dutcher & Ellerby, merchants, No. 63 Pearl-st.
JOHN MAIRS, wall-paper manufacturer, Brooklyn.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
B. G. BLOSS, Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
C. P. FIELD,
B. R. MILLER,
S. D. GAY,
} General Agents.
M. FRELIGH, M. D., Medical Examiner.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL........$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864........304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid........None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election for Directors of this company, held on Monday, 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	P. L. FOULKE,
RUSSELL STEBBINS,	G. C. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHEELWRIGHT,	JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,	CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	F. A. THOMPSON,
GEO. B. SATTERLEE,	LIVINGS'N SATTERLEE,
NEHEMIAH McKNIGHT,	JOHN McLAREN,
J. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	NEILSON RUNYON,
JOHN H. TALMAN,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.	

At a meeting of the Directors held 9th inst., JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the company for the ensuing year.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864.
H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

P. S.—The holders of certificates of stock in the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, dated before March 23, 1863, are requested to call at the office, No. 170 Broadway, and exchange them for new certificates dated as above.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and of the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the lists, valuations and enumerations of the Assistant Assessors for the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1863, will be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, and that for five days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation or property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., New-York City, this 9th day of June, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPEcial Committee of the Common Council, appointed to inquire into the evils resulting from the illegal and improper manner in which many of the City Railroad Companies have laid and maintain their rails; also, to investigate and consider what further legislation is necessary to add to the convenience of railroad travel and increase the revenues of the City, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, on MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

All persons interested in the subject, particularly those who have petitioned the Common Council for a hearing before the committee, and all those whose property or business may be affected in general by the above-named interest, are hereby notified to be present at the abovementioned time and place, without further notification.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
MORGAN JONES,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
FREDERICK REPPER,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
} Committee on Roads.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE HOUR by rail from the City; a large front room on finest situation in Rye, commanding extensive view of the Sound; also, good stable accommodations. For particulars, apply to Room No. 15, No. 145 Broadway.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWELVE OR FOURTEEN adults can find pleasant rooms and first-rate board on the Hudson, with a splendid view of the river at Milton, Ulster County. Terms $8. Address Mrs. L. ORDWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE —Two miles south from Long Branch, N. J. Good bathing, first-class table, fruit, vegetables, milk, &c., in abundance. Address R. W., Box No. 208 Newark Post-office.

BOARD IN ASTORIA.—FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at the corner of Remsen and William sts., Astoria.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 490 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shewn by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

TO LET.

TO LET—A WELL-LIGHTED, CEILED ROOM, near Broadway, with steam power. Also, a basement. Inquire of Mr. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COUNTRY seat to rent at Hastings; large stone house, with 40 acres of land, beautifully laid out, adjoining the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. House built in the most substantial manner, and is handsomely furnished; coach-house, barn, stable, carpenter shop, &c., all in the best order. Apply for rent to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

STORE TO LET—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.; has been for 15 years past used as a dry-goods store; is in a central part of city, and suitable for any kind of mercantile business; an oyster and dining saloon in basement; upper stories suitable for dwelling or storage; possession immediately; population, 15,000. For further particulars, inquire at *Fredonian* Office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT PEEKSkill on the Hudson, 43 miles from New-York, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot. The house consists of twelve rooms, and is furnished throughout. Commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country, garden planted, and some fruit. Rent $125 per month. Address or call on POSTMASTER, Peekskill.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, CORNER OF 141st-st. and 11th-av., a new house, with modern improvements—gas fixtures, chandeliers, water, wash-tubs, complete. Beautifully situated; high ground; river view. Rent, $600. Inquire on the premises, or at 43 West 39th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT BERGEN Point, New-Jersey, a two story house, with extension; a few minutes' walk from the landing; steamboats go from Pier No 2 North River in 35 minutes. Apply at No. 10 South-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A FURNISHED cottage, pleasantly situated on the Hudson, two miles north of Newburgh. Apply to Commodore BELL, Navy-yard, New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON FORT Hill, Staten Island. Location is fine, and ten minutes' walk from First Landing, Quarantine. Apply at BRADY'S Gallery, corner 10th st. and Broadway.

TO LET—IN NEWBURGH, DURING THE month of August, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, pleasantly located. For particulars address J. B., Newburgh, N. Y.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO rent for the Summer. Apply to JOSEPH BAKER, No. 130 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. CHARLES FARRAR having retired from the business. Mr. L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to settle and close all matters pertaining thereto.

LUTHER S. LAWRENCE.
CHARLES FARRAR.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership, under the name of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the business of the old firm of that name at the same place.

LUTHER S. LAWRENCE.
CHARLES FRAZIER.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

No. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of WM. A. POND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOHN MAYELL retiring from business.

Mr. W. A. POND is authorized to settle and close all matters pertaining to the late firm, and will continue the business, on his own account, under the same firm name.

WM. A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting under the name and firm of H. B. HEWETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.
H. B. HEWETT.
A. DICKSON.

MESSRS. B. M. NEVERS AND ALFRED SOPER withdraw this day from the firm of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO., by mutual consent.

DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1864.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. —White rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 7 cents per pound; old brass, 22 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 28 cents per pound; lead, 8 cents per pound, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm and Country Residence in Orange County, 2½ hours from the City, by the Erie Railway, a little north of the Town of Monroe.

The farm contains about 100 acres, has ample barns, stables, coach-house, &c., with stalls for a dozen horses, and as many head of cattle. The dwelling will accommodate a large family; is supplied with spring water, icehouse filled, wash-house, and workshop at convenient distances; garden planted, abundance of shade and fruit trees, and everything about the establishment in good order. For permission to examine the premises, apply to Mr. WILLIAM COLEMAN, in the Town of Monroe, or to the owner at No. 4 East 16th-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—REAL ESTATE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Gen. Totten, U. S. Army, on G-st., between 18th and 19th sts.—a three-story brick house, with basement and back building, in excellent repair, containing two parlors, dining-room, with pantry and storeroom, eight bedrooms, (three with large closets,) bath-room, two water closets, a large back porch, kitchen with pantry and storeroom, laundry, wine-cellar, provision storeroom, furnace and coal-room, two servants' bedrooms, and wide halls and stairways throughout; Potomac water in kitchen, dining-room and bath-room, and gas throughout the whole house. Situated on lot No. 9 of square No. 142, with 71½ feet front, and containing 9,202 square feet, and with a fine flower garden. Also, a brick stable on the premises.

Inquire of WM. G. TEMPLE, No. 203 G-st.; or of WM. H. PHILIP, No. 40 Louisiana-av.

Also for sale, by the same parties, lots Nos. 13 and 14 of square No. 165, being on the corner of J-st. and Connecticut-av., containing 6,084 square feet, and one of the most desirable building localities in the city.

Also for sale, by the same parties, pew No. 89 of St. John's Church, President's-square.

FOR SALE.—THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, Rector, situated on the northwesterly corner of Madison av. and 28th st., is offered for sale; the church edifice is of brick, is built with nave and transepts, and contains about 800 sittings; it occupies a plot of ground 74 feet 1 inch in front, on Madison-av., by 95 feet in depth, on 28th-st., thus making three full avenue lots. Apply to either of the undersigned:

COMMITTEE.
J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.
S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.
G. F. NESBITT, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 167 LOTS IN ONE PARCEL —some of them fronting Central Park.

Also, lots on 58th and 59th sts., between 5th and 6th avenues.

Also, lots on 5th and 8th avs., fronting on the Central Park.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Central Park.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF GROUND AT THE corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts.; its dimensions are as follows: 75 feet on Stuyvesant-st., 65 feet on 9th-st., 24 feet on the corner, and about 65 feet from Stuyvesant-st. to 9th-st.; a very prominent situation, upon a great thoroughfare; this lot would be an excellent position for a savings' bank or other institution for the accommodation of an industrious and thriving community. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, or to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN Scarborough and Sing Sing, a very beautiful place of seven acres, complete in all its appointments, and admirably located, overlooking the river and its shores from the Highlands to Fort Washington. The buildings are very superior, the grounds in perfect taste and condition, with every variety of fruit and shade, springs and running brooks. Price $22,000, and not a cheaper first-class property for sale in Westchester County.

Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with about 40 acres of land, located on the Rockaway road, South Jamaica, L. I., two miles from the depot. The mansion, which is elegantly finished, contains every convenience of a City residence, the grounds handsomely laid out and the land well cultivated, with all the necessary outbuildings. Price $10,000. Terms to suit. Apply to JOSEPH MASON, No. 5½ Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 10 and 11.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FLATbush, Long Island, Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—A beautiful country seat, with four acres of land, one and a half miles from the centre of the City. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF 475 ACRES, SITUATE in the town of Sanford, County of Broome, N. Y., within one and a half miles of the depot at Deposit, New-York and Erie Railroad; it has many advantages for farming purposes. Inquire of Mrs. L. T. GAYLORD, Catskill; or R. H. ROOT, Esq., Deposit, Delaware County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT EAST CHESTER—A FINE COUNtry seat, 2½ miles from Mount Vernon, with 50 acres of land, all in perfect order, finely fruited and shaded, with stables and all necessary outhouses. This is a good opportunity for any party desiring to purchase a first-class country residence. For full particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS OR PART OF 62 AND 42 acres, in a beautiful and healthy section of country, well timbered, fine stream, 12 miles from New-York, by Plank and Erie Railroad, within one mile of the thriving village of Passaic. Fifteen trains daily. Commutation 17 cents a day. Apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated in the town of Milford, Conn.; house containing 9 or 10 rooms; barn, with carriage-room and stable; large garden and lot containing about one acre of ground, with excellent fruit of various kinds. For particulars, inquire of W. B. BRISTOL, No. 53 Warren-st., or L. POWELL, Milford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS CORNER OF 107TH-ST. and 1st-av., well calculated for lumber-yard, slaughter-houses or manufacturing purposes; it has a frontage on tide water of 113 feet, and a dock in the vicinity. Price $3,000; a portion may remain on mortgage.

GEO. W. CARPENTER, No. 455 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, the dwelling-house and about thirty lots of ground, corner of Richmond Terrace and Lafayette-av., a few minutes' walk west from New-Brighton Landing. Furniture also, if desired. Possession immediately. Apply to No. 17 William-st., Room No. 30.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A BEAUtifully-located country seat, consisting of a good house and out-buildings, 20 acres of land, choice fruit, &c.; distant about 1½ miles from depot. Also, a large modern house and 3 acres, near depot. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

$5.000 WILL BUY A FARM OF 125 acres in South Oysterbay, L. I.; good large house, great abundance of fruit, wood and water; lays near the depot; will take part cash. Apply at No. 170 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MILL, TWO dwelling-houses, with 200 acres of land, and an immense water-power, 80 miles from New-York City.

JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, at White Plains, New-York, a double two-story and attic frame house, carriage-house, &c. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse, on the Hudson River, with view of river, within an hour's ride by boat or cars; pleasant rooms and good accommodations required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, Box No. 1,053 City Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A new modern house up town, west side, will let the entire second floor, with board, to a desirable party, or in suites; rooms supplied with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Address B. J. W., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A MAN AND WIFE, OR TWO REspectable young girls can obtain board or a furnished room with a widow lady; has no incumbrance but one child. No. 242 West 16th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A HOME with a private family in the City, not above 34th-st.; will give as reference the family with whom he has lived about seven years. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,294 General Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION HOTEL.
ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
WALBRIDGE & CO.

THE PECONIC HOUSE—AT GREENPORT, L. I., will be opened on July 1 by AUGUSTUS SMITH, for the reception of the traveling public. It has good sea bathing near the house, with all the conveniences necessary, &c.; also it is one of the best fishing places around the island. We will also guarantee to do our utmost to make it a pleasant and comfortable home for all our guests.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y. will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 25

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the STOCK SALESROOMS, No. 52 William-st., BY ORDER OF B. F. WARDWELL, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.

All the Assets, including Notes, Book Accounts, &c., of Andrew Ross.

ALSO,
For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Each.
15	Sixth-av. Railroad Company........	$100
40	Second-av. Railroad Company........	100
100	Brooklyn City Railroad Company........	100
100	Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad........	10
40	Fourth National Bank........	100
40	Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company........	50
25	National Fire Insurance Company........	37½
40	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company........	100
50	United States Telegraph Company........	100
45	Germania Fire Insurance Company........	50
20	International Fire Insurance Company........	100
50	New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company........	25

$4,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds, (South Line.)
$16,400 7 per cent. Chicago and Cincinnati 1st Mtge. Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF WINES, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 17, at 1 o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

SPECIAL SALE OF 2,730 CASES FIRST-CLASS CLARET, &c., viz: 600 cases Godard Frere, ordinary table claret; 100 cases Haut Sauterne; 1,930 cases Eschenauer, Benecke & Co., first-class clarets, and 100 cases olive oil, first quality. The above wines and oil are sold by order of the agent for respective houses, Mr. JAMES MEEYER, Jr., No. 43 Beaver-st., New-York. Said merchandise having been slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, per *Larmont* and *Alma*, both vessels having sweated their cargoes. The damage is confined to the labels and envelopes of the bottles only, the contents of same quality and soundness as that sold from agent's stock. The first-class clarets consist of Bouilac, Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, superior La Rose, and Haut Sauterne, all of the vintage of 1858, making very desirable assortment of wines, for the trade or private purchases; and the entire catalogue will be disposed of in lots, accessible to every one. The goods will be ready for inspection and samples will be opened on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., from 2 to 4 o'clock, and on the day of sale, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at our salesroom.

We especially recommend the attention of the trade and public in general to this sale, as being of genuine first-class articles.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE Saleroom, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock.

By order of WM. HARMON BROWN, Esq., administrator of John Nicholson, deceased:

	Each.
283 shares Mercantile Bank........	$100
102 shares Great Western Railroad Co., of Illinois..	100
105 shares Cleveland, Columbus and Cin. R. Co....	100
150 shares 6th-av. Railroad........	100
300 shares Panama Railroad Co........	100
250 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co........	100
3 shares People's Washing and Bathing Association........	100
1 Certificate of profits of the New-Jersey Zinc Co. for $3,500 No. 123, dated Jan. 1, 1861	
1 Bond of the Union Club for........	$500
11 Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., dated Jan. 1, 1858, redeemable Jan. 1, 1883, for........	1,000
Promissory Note of John Duffy, dated Jan. 2, 1858 for........	$562 77
Promissory Note of William Curell for........	$100
Promissory Note of John Blackhall for........	$50
Three promissory notes of M. Sheahan for $354 61 each, with payment of $319 14 indorsed upon one note.	

Terms of sale, ten per cent. to be paid at time of sale, and the balance to be paid before 12 o'clock next day at the office of FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., N. Y.

WARREN FACTORY,
Near the City of Baltimore, to be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell at the Exchange Salesroom on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., the valuable property in Baltimore County known as the Warren Cotton Factory, with the grist and saw-mills, the store and farm, with the tenements for 80 families. The water power is one of the most valuable in the State, being upon the Great Gunpowder Falls, and having also the water from the Western Run. The farm contains about 212 acres, half of which is heavily timbered. All the buildings are of stone. The Cotton Factory contains 80 looms and 2,800 spindles, but has capacity for at least 50 per cent. more. The property is 15 miles from Baltimore, a short distance from Cockeysville, on the Northern Central Railway and York Turnpike. Terms of payment will be made known at sale.

GEO. W. TINGES,
Agent for the Administrator of the late owner.
No. 3 St. Paul-st., Baltimore.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell on FRIDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway:

Four-seat phaeton, with shifting seat for children.
First-class shifting top buggies.
Plain shifting-top buggies.
No-top buggies.
Coal-box road wagons.
Two-seat depot wagons.
Rockaways, Germantowns.
Carriages, dog-cart.
Second-hand calash barouche.
Second-hand top buggies.
Harness, &c.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best spring water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., horses, carriages, &c., of the highest order, mostly imported from France, belonging to a family leaving for Europe. To be sold without reserve, viz.:

One very fine sorrel horse, about 17 hands high, very stylish driver, perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, and admirably calculated for a coupé.

A superb French calash, made by the celebrated maker, Binder, of Paris; fitted in the most elegant style, with mirrors, &c.

One large French chariot, in fine order.
One small coupé, made to order.
One four-seat rockaway, with driver seat.

The above are all of the highest quality of workmanship, and made under the express superintendence of the owner.

Also, a bay Hamiltonian mare, six years old, 15 hands and 1 inch high, sound and kind in all harness, and an excellent saddle mare for a lady.

Also, a child's bay pony, long tail, 12 hands high, four years old, and kind under the saddle.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Large sale of furniture—Rosewood piano, J. Brown, maker; two mahogany do.; three parlor suites, in brocatel; pier glasses, hat-stands, wardrobes, bookcases, marble-top chamber furniture, hair and spring mattresses, extension tables, paintings, crockery, glassware, refrigerators, &c. Also, new velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

QUARTERMASTER'S SALE—CONDEMNED PROPERTY—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 46 Vesey-st., condemned clothing, canteens, grain bags, tents, woolen and rubber blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, boots, tin ware, &c., By order of Maj.-Gen. Dix.

T. P. McELRATH,
First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Art., A. A. Q. M.

ADJOURNED SALE OF THE DELAPLAINE PROPERTY IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The balance of this property, viz:—That between 3d-av., and New-York bay, including a water front of 1,200 feet, will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, Brooklyn. For maps, &c., inquire of the auctioneer, No. 17 Cedar-st., of MILLER & GRIFFIN, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York, or of WINCHESTER BRITTON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCtion, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of June, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a very desirable house and lot. Steamboat and railroad communication to the City; well calculated for a private residence or business purposes. Particulars given by W. M. WEEKS, Auctioneers, Glen Cove Pavilion.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, (no children,) an elegant residence furnished or partly furnished, on the east bank of the Hudson River, not more than thirty miles from New-York, and within a half mile of the depot. The house to be large and to contain all modern conveniences, such as bath-rooms, open fire-places, in which wood or soft coal may be used, good range &c. To be situated in a lot of at least six acres of land, and with a pleasant view of the river. An ice-house and stable would be required. A comfortable, rather than an ornamental place desired. The family would like to hire such a place for five or six months, with view to purchase. Address COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office, stating price, locality, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—NEAR New-York; would hire or purchase the furniture, which must be in good order, and rent moderate. Address W. H. D., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY,
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO LOCOMOTIVE boilers, 16x5 feet; 7 direct flues 10 inch and 34 three-inch return tubes; tested to 100 lbs. the square inch. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Commissary of Subsistence, }
No. 4 State-st., New-York, June 13, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL BE received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 17th of June, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,600 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

6,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids; the flour to be in *wood-hoop barrels*; the barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or, if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

200,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels.

800,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

30,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

The extra expenses of the Government Inspector in inspecting pepper ground and packed out of this City, to be paid by the contractor.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Rice, Hominy, Peas and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and *not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-forth the value of stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad Company, for furnishing the materials and building stable, car-house, blacksmith shop, repair shop and other buildings for the Company, on Meeker-av. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office, in First, near South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, until the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. The architect will be at the office from 10 to 12 A. M. daily, for giving any information required.

A. G. HARMON.

Ordnance Office, War Department, }
Washington, June 1, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until FRIDAY, the 17th of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery, at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, of 100,000 CURRY COMBS.

These Curry Combs are to be made in strict conformity with the samples, which can be seen at this office, or at the New-York Agency, except that the handles are to be made of birch, beech, or hard maple. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory were made before being received by the Government. None are to be received or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 5,000 per week, or 1,000 per day, commencing on the 16th day of July, 1864. They are to be delivered in boxes of 100 each. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgment of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Curry Combs."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, }
Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., }
New-York, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE SARATOGA AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY will receive proposals until June 25, 1864, for the grading and masonry of about thirteen miles of their road, extending from Athens, in Greene County, to the south line of Albany County.

The line will be ready for examination after June 15. Full information will be given at the Engineer's office in the village of Athens.

THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., }
New-York City. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PASTRY COOK AND confectioner, to go a short distance in the country; to a competent person the place will be a permanent one. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating wages expected and reference.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, for a small family, thirty miles up the Hudson; to a competent cook, very high wages will be given. Apply to No. 44 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Thursday.

WANTED—A BOY AND PORTER IN THE DRY Goods Commission business. An intelligent and well-educated boy, about 16 years old, and porter with good recommendations, may apply to W. K. CHURCHILL, No. 7 College-place.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS her business and is of a kind disposition; best of reference required. Apply at the house of Mr. EASTMAN, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, who is willing and obliging; those having City references preferred. Call at No. 152 West 44th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, IMMEDIATELY: must be good hands. Apply to J. BARON, merchant tailor, No. 483 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS his business and is well disposed. References required. Address O., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my3-law6mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from a family where she lived six years; she is a very competent person, and will give satisfaction to any family; City or country. Also, a laundress, who lived in the same family, who wishes to go in the country; she is competent, and has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to assist in part of the light housework of a small family; wishes a steady place in preference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear, near Amity.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH WOMAN, a situation in City or country; cannot speak English; would take care of children and learn them to speak French; no objection to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel in the country with a lady for the Summer; understands hair dressing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., one door above 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing and mind children; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 388 6th-av., be ween 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young French woman, as nurse; can teach French; or chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; City or country; good reference. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent Protestant girls—one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 219 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with best recommendation, a situation in City or country, as good cook and baker; no objection to do cooking and laundress work, or general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman as cook or housekeeper in a respectable family of a mechanic; has no objection to two or three children; good City reference. No. 20 Spring-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in the City or country; is a thorough chambermaid; assists with the washing; best City reference; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; no objections to a boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH City reference, a situation to do general housework in City or country. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 166 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, with City reference, to do chamberwork and waiting, or washing, in City or country. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress or cook, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children and make herself useful; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and assist in the washing; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; she understands dressmaking in all its branches; has the best of references. Apply for two days, at No. 412 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as chambermaid, nurse, or seamstress. Apply at No. 168 Fourth-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTAble woman, at house-cleaning and washing. No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS HELP IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Private families, hotels, watering places and Summer resorts will please notice that they can be supplied without delay with the most respectable, competent and well recommended girls of all nations and professions. As first-class housekeepers, who thoroughly understand their duties, with best of City reference; also, competent nurses and seamstresses, American, English, Scotch, Welsh, German, Protestants and others. Four first-class cooks, who fully understand their business—pastries, desserts, &c. Also, competent laundress, who understands fluting and mangling. Ten smart chambermaids and waitresses, and a large number of good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework; all with good reference, willing and obliging, and no objection to the country. Employers in want of such will please favor us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

ALL EMPLOYES WANTING COMPEtent servants, excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, &c., for private families, hotel and summer houses. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Removed from No. 149 Grand-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the large employment house corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; his family is a wife and one boy; he thoroughly understands his business, the culture of grapes under glass and the vineyard, and the whole care of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference to produce for the same, and can refer to a popular gentleman of this City. Any gentleman in need of such a man can direct to J. H., East Haverstraw, Westchester County, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, lately married, as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of references. Call at P. Trainor's saddlery-store, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., for two days, for T. R. McGOWAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man. English; has had many years experience, and understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of City reference. Address G., at Trainor's harness-store, corner Broadway and Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL AND TRUSTworthy man, a situation as porter, or in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good hand and is not afraid of work; good reference or security if required. Address, for 3 days, VIGILANT, No. 74 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BOYS IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—Two or three clean, tidy, industrious boys, about 16 years old, to work on printing presses; good inducements to good boys, who reside with their parents. Apply in the printing-office, No. 1 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom; one who thoroughly understands his business. Call for two days, R. G., No. 460 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS WAITER AND seamstress, by a man and wife; both understand their business in all branches; have the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at 918 Broadway, or address T. M., as above, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN, AS WAITer, one who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is sober, honest and industrious; good recommendations. Address M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS COACHman by a middle-aged man with the best of references. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener, who understands taking care of greenhouse and grapery. Call or address M. C., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE COACHman, by a Protestant man, with long City reference. Apply or address C. BREWSTER, No. 7 East 11th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—TWO FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, No. 1,995 and 1,996, for $1,000 each. Any person finding them and leaving them with Messrs. EARLE & CO., No. 97 Front-st., will be liberally rewarded. Payment of said bonds has been stopped.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Building)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the
WASHINGTON,
Capt. A. Duchesne.
From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin	700 F.
Second Cabin	400 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin	$135
Second Cabin	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, June 15.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 22.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Smellie,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA, Grace	Saturday, June 18.
PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking	Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Prouse	Saturday, July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	June 25
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	July 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow and sail on SATURDAY, July 9.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship
CREOLE,
John Thompson, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The steamship
ILLINOIS OR GOLDEN RULE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, first-class, $60. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

EXCURSIONS.

MRS. CROSSETT'S FAMILY EXCURSIONS—For the health and pleasure of the household, on SATURDAYS. First to Pleasant Valley Grove, NEXT SATURDAY, June 18. The HARVEST HOME, a very pretty barge, will leave Christopher-st. at 12:30, 20th-st. at 1, and 30th-st. at 1:30 P. M., returning about 5 o'clock. Tickets, for one person, or a child in a carriage, 25 cents, good for the week following the date for which they are issued. Tickets for sale at drug-stores No. 56 Greenwich-av., No. 353 6th-av., No. 250 7th-av., Nos. 251 and 377 8th-av., and at the Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., and at the barge.

EXCURSIONS.—OWNERS AND MASTERS OF steamboats and barges are forbid landing excursion parties at Dudley's Grove without written permission of W. & E. MYERS & CO., who are the only persons authorized to let the same. GILMAN DUDLEY,
New-York, June 7, 1864.

Steamboats, Barges, Dudley's, Newark Bay and New Grove, near Chelsea, to let to excursion parties. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES, a large side-wheel steamboat, with saloons—The new and powerful steamer MARTHA WASHINGTON, and large and new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER; also, Newark Bay Grove; at Saltersville, the new and beautiful grove near Chelsea, Staten Island. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BARGE FOR EXCURSIONS.—The HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with Pleasant Valley Grove and St. Ronan's Well. Also, large and small side-wheel steamers. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

Cavalry Bureau, Office of Asst. Quartermaster, }
No. 18 State-st., New-York, June 10, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES IN GOOD running order; also, wheels, tyres and running parts, suitable for carts or trucks. Will be sold very low to close up business. Apply at Bowery and Grand-st. Stage Stables.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, full mane and tail, sound and kind; sold for want of use; a free driver, either single or double, and an excellent saddle horse. He is to be seen at the stable No. 1,500 Broadway, near 57th-st.

WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE fifty-low-priced horses and a lot of stages, cheap for cash. Apply at the Spring-st. stage stables 47th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK BAY CARRIAGE horses, 15¾ hands high, sound and kind; sold for want of use. Inquire at private stable No. 54 West 28th-st., between 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FAMILY LIGHT coach, built expressly for a private family, nearly new, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 336 East 13th-st., Stage office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has to regret being obliged to announce the present as
THE LAST WEEK
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will then have completed a period of performances unprecedented for a star attraction on the New-York stage, having played at this theatre with only
TWO CHANGES OF PROGRAMME
for over
SEVEN MONTHS.

The present week must bring to a close their brilliant career of this season. The public are invited to take advantage of the few remaining opportunities of seeing those delightful artists in their charming entertainments of
VAUDEVILLE
and
BURLESQUE.

To-night, and every night this week, they will appear in Byron's great burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Fra Diavolo, alias the Marquis di Centre Market.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Beppo..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Supported by Messrs. Vining Bowers, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Eberle, Riely, Dennison, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Floyd.
The performances will commence with
THRICE MARRIED.
Mrs. FLORENCE as... Carlotta, a Bal Masque Costumer
With songs—"Captain with his Whiskers"
and "Young Recruit."
Mr. FLORENCE..........as..........VIVIAN RIPPLE
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
MONDAY, JUNE 20,
Benefit of the Stage Manager, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.

HELLER'S. HELLER'S. HELLER'S

SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
TUESDAY, June 14, and following evenings,
FIRST NIGHT,
FIRST NIGHT,
FIRST NIGHT,
ROBERT HELLER'S
ROBERT HELLER'S
NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.
NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, Liszt's "Ernani," and the "Nocturne," by Dohler. After which
THE HYPER-NATURAL VISION AMPLIFIED.
To conclude with, first time,
THE CHARMED CLOSET OF THE SPIRITUALISTS.
N. B.—Seats should be secured at the orchestra at least a day in advance. Box office open daily from 10 till 3.
Doors open every evening at 7¼, commence at 8, and over early.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ o'clock.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—WILL BE held at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 15 and 16, 1864. On WEDNESDAY EVENING addresses by Rev. G. W. Woodruff and Rev. C. J. Jones. Singing by the choir of the church, and by children of the Sabbath School. Addresses by Rev. A. Cookman and Rev. J. S. Inskip, THURSDAY EVENING. Speaking and singing by the Sabbath School children. Tickets, 30 cents, including strawberries and cream. Ice cream extra.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members are particularly requested to be in attendance at the Concert for the benefit of the Church of the Epiphany, at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members can procure their tickets at Isley & Co.'s piano-porte warerooms, No. 430 Broome-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WILL CLOSE.—The fortieth annual exhibition of the Academy will close at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 25.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at Middletown for the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on ap lication to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, , 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. John F. Tallman, will leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

The ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to points West and North.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHampton, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York, from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford, at 4 P. M., daily, arriving in time for early trains for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will commence her regular trips to Coney Island on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., leaving Christopher-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¼; Dey-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½; and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

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UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE CROWDS! IMMENSE CROWDS!
DAILY VISIT
THE BRAVE AND TRUE-HEARTED
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
THE FAMOUS
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
MISS MAJOR CUSHMAN IN PRISON.
AVOID THE CROWDS, AVOID THE CROWDS.
MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,
when the LECTURE-ROOM will be opened WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, and
MISS MAJOR CUSHMAN
will appear upon the stage and give an account of her STARTLING ADVENTURES while in the
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
She will also appear upon the stage each AFTERNOON and EVENING, between the plays, in her parlor costume and in MAJOR'S UNIFORM.
THE BEAUTIFUL AND GRACEFUL
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
AND
MLLE. LOUISE,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DANCES.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
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THE IRISH DOMESTIC DRAMA,
NORAH CREINA,
NORAH CREINA,
and the elegant Comedietta,
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
to be seen at all hours.
COLOSSAL GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by PROF. LIVINGSTON,
A JAPANESE MASKIN-HOG,
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THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP,
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
Monster Serpents and other Curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

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Broadway, corner Broome-st.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
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THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
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LAST THREE NIGHTS
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of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
CHANFRAU..........as..........Lord Dundreary
Brother Sam..........by..........CHANFRAU
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
ON MONDAY NEXT.

WHITE REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN.—A Strawberry Festival will be held by the ladies of New-York, in aid of the destitute refugees and freedmen, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, the 13th, 14th and 15th insts. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. Tickets at Messrs. Hall's and Waters' music-stores, and at the door. Donations of money sent to the Treasurer, No. 1 Mercer-st.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Summer exhibition at the Academy of Music on the 15th and 16th insts. Unusual attractions will be presented. On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., THE GRAND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT will take place. The spacious auditorium, beautifully decorated with floral designs, and a full band of music in attendance. FRED'K LANE, Secretary.

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Leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 12:22 P. M.; reach Riverdale at 1 P. M.

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Returning, leave Riverdale at 10:41 A. M., 3:06 P. M., 6:36 P. M.

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LESSONS IN ENGLISH, LATIN, FRENCH, (in which the advertiser is well versed,), and an elementary knowledge of music and drawing, would be imparted by a graduate of long and successful experience in tuition; salary not required, but a comfortable and pleasant home is absolutely a sine qua non. References undoubted. Address, for one week, INSTRUCTRESS, Brooklyn, L. I.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER IN AN intermediate or grammar school, by a lady of experience and ability, with the best of references. Address, for one week, D. S. R., Box No. 805 Springfield, Mass., stating terms, &c.

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BARNABY, THE SANDHILLER;
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THE PLANTER'S RUSE.
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THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
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AND UNDIMINISHED APPROBATION,
of the celebrated lyric artiste Mlle.
VESTVALI,
in John Brougham's grand romantic drama in five tableaux, entitled
BEL
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as the most
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ANGELO, with the songs, "You are the Star," (words by S. R. Fiske, Esq.,) and "The Brave Marco,"
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ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, CO[illegible] POINTMENTS,
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SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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ABSOLUTE AND INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS
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EFFECTS NEVER ATTEMPTED AT THIS THEATRE.
THE MUSIC ENTIRELY NEW,
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Entirely new machinery, properties and appointments, entirely new and elaborate costumes, all combining to render the representation
MOST COMPLETE AND PERFECT,
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Friday—(last time)—ERNESTINE and A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
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Tuesday—Last time, THE WIFE'S SECRET.

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This Concert, which was recently postponed on account of the weather, will be given, under the auspices of the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at COOPER INSTITUTE.
Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at U. S. Mail Station D, (Bible House,) or at the door on the evening of the concert.
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Members of the Harmonic Society will please be punctual in their attendance, entering at the 8th-street door.
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Every night and Saturday afternoon. Fifth week and fifth new programme.
Scenes in all parts of the world,
New views of the home of Shakespeare,
The most exquisite statuary,
Instantaneous local views,
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Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six, $1.

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Late Hope Chapel, opposite the New-York Hotel.
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE. THIS EVENING,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
OLD FOLKS,
MATINEE AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Tickets to Matinée—children, 15 cts.; adults, 25 cts.

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Dan. Emmett's great Walk 'Round Song, nightly at Bryant's Minstrels, with immense applause. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—FOR THE completion and furnishing of the Hunter's Point M. E. Church, Long Island, will be held in their new edifice THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT advance agent or manager for the Holman Opera Troupe. Immediate application made to GEO. HOLMAN, No. 720 Broadway.

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NEW MUSIC—SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART—a gem of song. Faust march. "I Love that Dear Old Flag the Best;" "The Soldier's Happy Return." Mazurks, each 30 cents. EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK—Latest popular music for violin, flute or cornet, viz.: Faust march, "Finnegan's Wake;" Ione, "The Last Days of Pompeii;" Slumber Polka, "Kiss Waltz;" "Lannigan's Ball," "No Irish Need Apply," &c. Price two numbers, 25c.; 5 different numbers 55c. MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS—700 tunes for violin, flute or cornet, $1. COMPLETE OMNIBUS—A musical library, of 1,500 tunes, $2. New Concertina Book, full of instruction and over 200 tunes, 50 cents. New Accordeon and Flutina Book—instruction and over 200 tunes, 50 cents. Any music or book mailed post-paid. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Every description. Price list sent on receipt of stamp. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, N. Y.

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Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE UNION CAMPAIGN.

Continued from the First Page.

more distant seas, but here, within the very States of the American Union—and when the people, whether arrayed at the ballot-box or marshaled on the field of battle, shall bear upon their banners the glorious and inseparable watchwords—"LIBERTY AND NATIONALITY."

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the convention could have taken no course so certain to give effect to their platform of principles, as in making the nominations which they have presented to the country. These nominations are invincible, because they have been first made by the popular voice. American history may be searched in vain for an instance of more remarkable unanimity than that with which the "plain" and patriotic people of the United States have demanded the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Resolved, That it was fit and proper that our National ticket should bear evidence of the sympathy and respect with which Unionists in the North regard those who have endured sacrifices and sufferings for their flag and country in the South. Their heroic devotion not only honors the American character, but exalts human nature itself. We are glad that in making this recognition, the convention has selected one who illustrates, in his own history, that patriotism and statesmanship may be of humble origin; one who, though representing a slave State, was the advocate of free homes; and one who dared, amidst the madness of secession and treason, to give, in the Senate, for the Constitution and the Union, the voice and vote of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

The President then introduced Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman of the New-York Delegation to the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. RAYMOND said:

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: While I am indebted to you, one and all, for the opportunity of presenting myself to address a few remarks to you this evening, I am glad that my effort will be limited by the capacity in which I appear before you. I had the honor to be one of the delegates in the Baltimore Convention from this State. I propose to do nothing more than report to you what that convention did. I am met at the outset by an embarrassment growing out of the trivial circumstance that you know already a great deal more about it than I do myself. The action of that convention has been so widely spread before the country that nothing new can be said of it that would be true; and considering the vigilance and activity of those veracious and ubiquitous chroniclers of the day, the opposition press, nothing new remains to be said of that convention that is untrue. [Loud laughter.] I certainly supposed at the time I was there, that I knew a great deal of what was going on; but I have lived to find out my mistake. I find on reading the reports, the letters and the editorial commentaries of the papers to which I allude, that they know a great deal more than anybody I encountered at the convention, not only of what the convention did, but of what each individual member did, said and thought. For my own part I have been perfectly astonished to find how many things I did that I never dreamed of, how many things I said I never thought of saying, and how many most intricate, complicated and far-reaching motives I had for what I thus did and said, and of which I am not in the slightest degree capable. [Laughter.] I found that I was engaged in a score of intrigues there that I knew nothing about until I got here. I have learned that I was the mouthpiece of the President, whom I didn't suppose would seek a mouthpiece anywhere, and certainly not from so humble a person as myself. I found I was obeying the dictation and carrying out the orders of many distinguished men in the Cabinet, and a great many more who wanted to get in it. If I had known what their orders were, and what their dictation would be—if they had condescended to inform me, perhaps I would have endeavored to have carried out their orders and dictation, and perhaps I would not. I cannot tell until I try. But it is a consolation to know that somebody is supposed to have approved of what was said and done, and it is taken for granted that they adopted it. If I should proceed to tell you the truth, after all that has been told you by these newspapers, I should be quite prosaic. There might be novelty that would attract your attention for a moment. Still, it may be worth while to say a few words about the general character of the convention. I shall not enter into detail as to its particular action. I think, then, that I can say, and be borne out in the statement by all those who were present and participated in its action, that it was the most thorough popular convention that ever assembled on this continent—[applause]—by which I mean that it more thoroughly and more completely represented the people of the United States, with less interference from official or any other authority, with less intrigue in the election of its delegates than any convention that was ever seen on this continent. [Applause.] That, I am sure, will strike you as a novelty, after reading the newspapers I have alluded to. They have told you that its peculiarity was that every man in it was an office-holder, sent there to do the bidding of the man who appointed them. I happen to know something about the process by which some of the delegates to that convention were elected. So far as my observation went, the office-holders didn't interfere at all, or if they did, they interfered against us. I think I can name counties where every single office-holder opposed the delegates to that convention, and the reason was, sir, that the convention represented the people, and not the office-holders. The men who were sent there did the bidding of the people, and of nobody else. The people had made up their minds what they wanted done, and they sent men whom they knew would do it. In the next place, I may safely say that it was the most united convention I ever saw—united in sentiment, united in a common purpose and common object, united in spirit, and, above all and overbearing everything else, united in the determination, come what might, no matter what sacrifice might be required, this Union should be preserved. The only possible difference that could have arisen in a convention thus constituted was as to the best means to be adopted for the attainment of the common end. Every man there felt a necessity of doing everything in his power to bring about that common end, and to secure the accomplishment of that common object. I think I may safely say, also, that it was a convention controlled by no party—by no clique; that it was under the leadership of no man representing any party interest or aim, and had no party or selfish object whatever. You all know that men of all parties, who believe in putting down this rebellion with force, were invited to send delegates thereto represent them. They came there. One of the most distinguished members of that convention (and I mention the circumstance simply as one fact illustrating how thoroughly all parties were represented,) Gov. TOD, of Ohio, told me that he counted in his immediate vicinity thirty delegates who sat with him in the Charleston Convention in 1860. [Prolonged applause.] Neither was it a convention of radicals or conservatives as against each other. It was a convention of no clique—it was a convention of the people, to which all cliques, all parties, all sections, and all sentiments, less than the common sentiment of nationality, were directly and completely subordinate. There were radicals there, and there were conservatives there. Perhaps the most radical men there were, after all, the most conservative, and I am quite sure that the most conservative men felt like adopting the most radical means to put down this rebellion. [Applause.] There has been a technical distinction drawn between conservatism and radicalism in this great contest, which I think has no existence in fact. You will see how thoroughly it was ignored when I recall to your recollection circumstances connected with the action of the convention. You remember there were contesting delegations sent from the State of Missouri, one conservative, and the other radical. That convention voted almost unanimously to admit as the representatives of the loyal men of Missouri the delegation as the radicals. And immediately after and against the vote of these men, thus admitted, they voted with almost equal unanimity to admit the delegations from Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. There was no predominance of party spirit, no area for the action of any clique of any kind or condition. It was felt that whoever was there for the Union, and was prepared to take all the measures necessary for its preservation, had a right to do business there, and he was admitted to the floor to do it. [Applause.] It was thoroughly and entirely a Union Convention. It could not be made to believe in secession, whether the secession was South or North. It could not be made to believe that the ordinances of secession passed by some of the Southern States had any more validity in fact or in law, than the blank paper upon which they were written. It could not be made to believe that Tennessee was out of the Union; nor could all the eloquence, all the argument, and all the intrigue, if you please, supposed to have been concentrated in that convention, could have convinced them that ANDY JOHNSON was an alien enemy. [Applause.] It was a convention that aimed at practical action—to take things as they found them; and it was determined to make use of all means to crush the rebellion, and to restore over every foot of this territory the permanent supremacy of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] In one other respect that convention, which, I think, should commend itself to the confidence and respect of the people of this country. It adopted a platform of principles representing the sentiments of the people of this country as thoroughly and exactly as those sentiments could be ascertained. Not a platform of principles held last year—not to be held next year—but held now by the great body of the people. It was a convention of this year and for this year—not going back to the issues and divisions of the past, not going forward to the sanguine anticipations of some, or the gloomy anticipations of others, in the future, but taking the American people as they are to-day, with their sentiments, their principles, their positions, and making use of those sentiments, those principles and those positions to effect the great object of the convention assembling—the salvation of the American Union. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] There is a great deal said about the necessity of taking ground in advance of the people. Great credit is sometimes taken by individuals for what has transpired. They will say, "I knew two years ago that we had got to do this or to do that; if the country had only done it then, we would have been all right now." Fellow-citizens, that is not the way in which great communities work. The salvation of the country, like all great ends of statesmanship, is a practical thing, to be done by the adoption of practical means, and those means must be adapted to the emergencies of to-day, and not to the requirements of next year or the year after. Those requirements, when they come, will find their own means and their own instrumentalities; and they will find the people right, for whatever may be demanded of them. According to my experience, the man who is about two or three years ahead of his age is just about as bad off, for all practical purposes, as a man who is two or three years behind his age. He is acting for himself in a sphere of his own. He sees so far that he can only act for himself; and he forgets that he has cut off from the hearty coöperation and aid from the mass of the community surrounding him who have to be educated up to his march. That is a very good thing to do, but he loses the opportunity of making a practical use of them in what they are ready for at the time. So it has been in all the great revolutions of the world. In civil wars particularly, no man knows what may be required next year. In foreign wars, waged by one nation against another, there is generally some definite object in the war. It is commenced for that. All the nation had to do is to prosecute the war until that one object is attained. All need of public sentiment is to put that sentiment on that one object steadily, so as to give support to the Government in its necessity. But in civil wars, all this is different. New elements, new motives, new necessities come into play every month of the great controversy. Look at the history of civil wars everywhere. I will refer to but one or two by way of illustration. Take the revolution in England which commenced in 1640, and ended in 1688. It began by challenging the right of the king to collect a tax in the inland counties called ship money, for the purpose of building ships. They denied the right of the king to impose that tax. JOHN HAMPDEN, although one of the wealthiest noblemen in England, refused to pay that ship money, which amounted to 20s. 6d., and from that an issue was raised with the King on that particular point. But before the war had gone on for six months the issues had extended, and the question then raised was whether he had a right to lay taxes at all without the consent of Parliament. But there was no stopping it then. Then came up the question whether the King or Parliament was supreme, and the assertion of the right of Parliament to supervise the action of the King, and it ended with the people determining that the King's head should answer the question, and that there should be no King thereafter in England. So it went on until it reached that great conclusion. Then began the ebb, and there was a King again, and monarchy was finally established there. Take the French revolution, the same cycle was gone through with there again. First, it was a contest between the nobility and the common people for their rights. Next it assumed an opposition against the King, and after going through five or six successive parties, each one being the victim of the one succeeding, it finally ended in the destruction of King, nobility, and the old order of things in the French empire. Our own revolution illustrates the same fact. You know that SAMUEL ADAMS from the beginning of the agitation against the laws of England insisted that we must strike for independence of England. He preached that doctrine early and late with eloquence, power and energy, conveying conviction to hundreds of minds. Yet less than two years before our Declaration of Independence the Congress of these Colonies then assembled, in addressing a memorial to Parliament, used this language:

"You have been told that we are seditious, ambitious, impatient of government and are desirous of independence. Be assured that these are not facts, but calumnies."

Less than one year before the Declaration of Independence, in October, 1774, GEORGE WASHINGTON, writing to a private friend in England, Capt. MCKENZIE, used this language:

* * "Although you are taught that the people of Massachusetts are rebellious, *setting up for independency*, and what not, give me leave, my good friend, to tell you, that you are abused, grossly abused. * * Give me leave to add, and I think I can announce it as a fact, that it is not the wish of that Government, or any other upon this continent, separately or collectively, *to set up for independence.* * * I am well satisfied that *no such thing is desired by any thinking man in all North America*; on the contrary, that it is the ardent wish of the warmest advocates for liberty, that peace and tranquillity, upon constitutional grounds, may be restored, and the horrors of civil discord prevented."

This was true at the time, to a certain extent. WASHINGTON then represented to a very great degree, the predominant feeling of the American people, but less than one year after that, the American people, too, changed their minds, and then the cry was unanimously for independence, and GEORGE WASHINGTON was the very man selected to achieve it for them. I mention these circumstances simply to show we must not make the standard for to-day the rigorous and inflexible rule for to-morrow, and still less must we hold a man responsible for not having done two or three years ago what we now see was absolutely indispensable. Our own rebellion has gone through the same cycle of opinion—the same mutations of public sentiment. When it began, who supposed it was going to wrap this whole continent in the flame of civil war? Who supposed that we should be here at the end of the third year of the war, with almost every one of us mourning for the loss of a friend, and looking forward to still greater efforts for the future, and nerving our hearts for whatever may come, for whatever bereavement may be necessary to secure the end. It is very easy to say now, "I knew it would be a great war, and if the President has called out 500,000 men it would have soon been ended." If he had called out 500,000 men, would he have been believed to be in his senses by the great majority of men? I do not speak of men wiser than he. There are some men who saw things from the beginning, especially when the end comes, or at least they try to convince everybody else that they did. What we want is that we shall keep step with the march of public sentiment. We need for those who are leading this great nation in this contest, not men to dictate to the people what they are to do to-day, but to take the sentiment of to-day as the guide for to-day, and be prepared for the advanced sentiment of to-morrow, and to make good use of that. [Loud applause.] I think, too, that the convention in its next act did exactly the right thing, and that was the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States. [Prolonged cheers and applause.] I am not going to mince matters. I shall talk to you here as free as I would to you as individuals. I know what you know very well, that Mr. LINCOLN is not one of the chivalric heroes of the imagination, who bestrides his horse, and lays down law to all creation to come up to and to make himself a dictator of the sentiment as well as a guide to the action of the American people. He has never attempted to do such a thing as that. In his first message that he sent to Congress, he said what he has stood by from that day to this, that this rebellion was to be put down by the people of the United States—that it was the people who were to save this Union and that they would do it if those whom they put in power to be their executors would seek to execute their task indifferently well. It is true that this war which the people are carrying on for their salvation and for the salvation of the Government which is dearer to them than life itself, and for which they are prepared to sacrifice everything that makes life valuable. But I say that there is no man on this continent, who, to the best of my judgment, so thoroughly and entirely embodies in his action, judging from the past three years, this public sentiment whatever it may be at this moment, and wields his energies so effectually, as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] I conceive it a piece of special good fortune that we have for President this moment, to carry us through this second great revolution and the greatest that has yet taken place on this continent; a man who, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, in every word, in every pulsation of his heart, and in every experience of his life, so thoroughly, entirely and exclusively an American. [Applause.] He is a man who is thoroughly saturated with American sentiments and American principles—a man who never saw a foreign court, who never put his foot upon a foreign shore—a man who stands by the people as one of the people, breathing their breath and living their life, having gone through their experience, knowing what they feel, and knowing, as he does, the sincerity of their hearts and the fullness of their devotion to American principles. [Applause.] After this war had been going on about a year, you all remember that the hearts of a great many people waxed faint at the prospect before them. Mr. LINCOLN had not shown then as fully as he has done since his thorough adaptation to the crisis upon which his lot was cast. I happened to be in Washington at the time, and heard a remark made by one of the most distinguished members of the Government, (I don't feel at liberty to call his name,) in a private circle, at which the general tone of remark was in disparagement of the President. The gentleman listened to the whole discourse and then said: "Well, gentlemen, I beg to make a remark to which I suppose you will not assent. I suppose, said he, first, that you all believe that WASHINGTON was raised up by a special Providence to carry our country through the war for our independence." They all said, "Yes, they had no doubt of it." Said he, "Well, I have made it my business to study the character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I have done it thoroughly, I believe I appreciate it; I think I understand his weaknesses and his strength; I believe that I know every element that enters into his management of public questions, and I tell you to-day, as the result of that study, what you will not now believe, but which you will believe one year from to-day, and what the great body of the people will believe before his first term is over, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was as truly raised up to carry this country safely through the perils of this rebellion as WASHINGTON was to carry us through our revolution; [applause,] and I believe that events will justify that sagacious and just remark. One thing more that the Baltimore Convention did, and it is the only one that I shall allude to now: they nominated ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President. Aside from his own character, which entitled him to the confidence of the American people, they were moved by two grounds in making this nomination. In the first place, as you all know, the Union party is made up of the loyal men of all other parties, and you know also that from no other quarter has there come to the Union cause more hearty, patriotic and effective aid than from the old Democratic party. That convention believed that it was proper and just, as well as expedient, to select a candidate for the Vice-Presidency from that party—the War Democrats who are now acting with the Union party, and in looking over this broad land for the man who most thoroughly was imbued with the spirit of that party; who began the earliest, and stood the foremost; who had worked the hardest and sacrificed the most they could find no man better entitled to the confidence of the American people than ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. Another reason which led them to select him, that he lives in Tennessee, and that he was the representative not only of the War democracy, but of the Southern loyalists. [Applause.] I know that in some quarters it is quite fashionable—because loyal men in the South have not adopted, in past years, the radical notions that prevail in those quarters—to sneer at the loyalty of those noble Southern men. They seem to think that their loyalty was only half way, because they did not come up to our standard of opinion in regard to the war. But I think that the convention agreed that if there was any one class of men on this continent who had sacrificed more for the salvation of the Union and to turn back the tide of rebellion, they were that class of men who, living in States which had pretended to secede, had yet stood firm by the flag of their country and the Constitution. [Applause.] And when the convention looked upon the sacrifice these men had made, when they saw their fortunes had been wrecked, their property plundered, their homes destroyed, their social position sacrificed—that they had gone as through a red sea of fire and brimstone, their hearts could not resist the conviction that to turn their backs upon them would be almost as great a crime as it was in the States to turn their backs upon the Union and Constitution which our fathers gave us. There is this consideration that impresses itself upon my mind forcibly. We find men in those States who have always stood by the United States, and by its Constitution and laws, and they insist that they will do so until the end of their days. As one of them ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, [applause,] expressed the sentiment, "We shall walk with you in the path of the Union to our death, if need be; help us if you can, but if you cannot, believe in your hearts that we died like men." [Applause.] I cannot think of the men who, in the Southern States, have there stood battling for our Union, to the sacrifice of every comfort, without being ashamed that any thought should ever enter into a Northern heart to the disparagement of their loyalty and to their claims being considered as American citizens. [Applause.] Now taking a more practical and less sentimental view of the subject, I say that these men in the Southern States tried hard to sustain the Government of the United States. They sought to be admitted in our councils that they might help us, and join with us in upholding and strengthening the arm of the Government, to which their lives have been and ever will be devoted. We had three alternatives. We could either send them back, saying "You do not belong here—you belong to JEFF. DAVIS, you must go to his conventions and his counsels;" or we might have said to them, "You may go to Chicago, and they will take you there, and you can by that means get half way to JEFF. DAVIS." But I for one would desire to have them side by side with us to sustain our Government, [applause,] and I deem it one of the wisest, noblest and most patriotic acts which that convention did, that they did not turn their backs upon those men, but gave them the right hand of American fellowship.

Mr. RAYMOND concluded his remarks by an eloquent appeal to the loyal men to support the nominations which had been thus so auspiciously made for the coming campaign.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR WRIGHT.

EX-GOV. WRIGHT was eulogistically introduced by the President, and spoke substantially as follows:

He said that about three years ago he was standing by the grave of LAFAYETTE in the City of Paris, and this question was asked by one of the mourners present: Shall the labors of LAFAYETTE be lost? Now he asked the meeting shall the labors of our Fathers of the Revolution be lost? [Cries of "No—never!"] We are now on the eve of a popular election, and it behooves us to answer the momentous question: Shall we prosecute the war and successfully experience a political revolution at the same time? It is a new question, and we must forget all party names and organizations. [Applause.] Heretofore, party has been opposed to party; but the people, in the minority of the North, have always, after elections, declared, "We will meet you at the ballot-box at the next election." In 1860 the minority of one section, however, resorted to the cartridge-box, and in the present political campaign it behoved every man to aid in restoring order, in giving peace and harmony to the people, and in reforming all errors through the ballot-box. It becomes every man, also, to forget party names, and everything but the only question of putting down the rebellion, let the cost be what it may. [Great applause.] For his platform he would take MADISON'S sentiment, that error can be tolerated if reason is only left free to combat it. All he asked at the end of the war was, that there might be no subject that he could not talk about, look at, handle, and investigate, if it will bear public investigation. [Immense applause.] Remember the words of FELIX GRUNDY in the Senate of the United States: "In a time of war, if you abandon the Government and enlist under the enemy, you can be tried for treason." He also says, "If you stay at home and prejudice men's minds and prevent them from enlisting in the ranks, you commit a higher crime than going over to the enemy." He also states about those resisting the laws of Congress as being traitors to the nation. These remarks of Mr. GRUNDY would apply with force to the defamers of to-day against the present Administration. Then to all such men, let them know that war has been declared by the constituted authorities, and it is your duty to obey the mandates of the authorities. In 1862 there was an effort made to prejudice the minds of the people about the $300 exemption clause in the draft. Now that same Press which vilified that measure of the Government say it is all right. He had said to Mr. LINCOLN that he had better be wrong nine times out of ten than to have no policy in the affairs of the country. This remark he made while in the Senate. It was at the time when this proclamation was set aside and that proclamation was set aside. Mr. LINCOLN responded, "A policy is just what I do not want." Now he saw that the President was right. In a foreign war the President may go ahead of the people, but in a civil war let the people lead. Woe to the President that goes ahead of the people in a crisis like the present. Could you get a convention to say that it was not right to employ negroes in the army. He prophesied that Chicago would not do it. Suppose a colored regiment had been sent South a year ago—would not the very proposition to do so be hooted at? Now it is greeted with applause. So opinion changes with the progression of events. The Republican and Democratic parties are buried, and the question hereafter will be: "How did that man stand when Fort Sumter was attacked?" There are *de facto* two parties—Unionists and Disunionists. It remains with the Unionists to see that the ties of freedom are held strongly together. All other questions are minor to this one of liberty, for which the nation is contending. Let him put on record that President LINCOLN, for integrity, for uprightness of conduct, for fearless and independent action, and for a sincere desire to save this country, has no superior. [Immense applause.] As for Gov. JOHNSON, he had known him intimately for 21 years; it was his pleasure to serve with him in the Twenty-eighth Congress, and if he were to select a man of Roman iron will, unbending integrity, he knew of no man in the length and breadth of the country whom he considered superior to ANDREW JOHNSON. Always conciliatory, and yet pursuing a direct course; and from the hour when this rebellion commenced he has had but one object in view, and that is to save this country. [Great applause.]

"For right is right,
Since God is God,
And right will surely win.
To doubt would be disloyalty;
To falter would be sin."

SPEECH OF HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

HON. MR. MAYNARD was introduced as the patriot who had periled his life and lost his property in the rebellion, and who stood by his flag from the beginning till now. After the applause had subsided he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: The world certainly moves, and as certainly takes us along with it. I should have been exceedingly incredulous had any one four years ago ventured to predict that to-night I should be here in company with these two distinguished gentlemen that have just preceded me, discussing the propositions which they have so ably and intelligently addressed to your consideration to-night—one of them a member of the Republican party of that day of no mean name, and the other a distinguished member of the Democratic party—two parties, permit me to say, with which I had no affiliation, being exceedingly select and eclectic in my political views, and being of that highly respectable and eminently select body of gentlemen that four years ago cast their suffrages for Mr. BELL and Mr. EVERETT. [Laughter.] The condition of the country,—how changed and how unlike to what it was then! Then we could afford to scatter our forces and cast our votes according to our individual preferences, without very much consideration whether we were likely to win by the election of our candidates, or to do anything more than to give expression to the sentiments by which we were animated. We all feel that such is not the condition of the country at the present time For we remember the three tremendous and significant words of the departed DOUGLAS, when he told us (and they were his testamentary declarations) that there could be now but two parties in the country—those that were for the Government and those that were against it—patriots on the one hand and traitors on the other. [Immense applause.] Those who are engaged in upholding the right arm of the Government in prosecuting the war for the maintenance of our flag have recently assembled in the city of Baltimore to nominate candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency during the next four years. Their action has passed into history, and we are met here to declare our sentiment upon it. Of our platform there is but one simple principle that pervades it—the preservation now and for all time of our national existence. Everything else is subordinate and matter-of-fact detail. The American people have settled the question; they have determined that the nation shall live at all hazards, and at any price. There was a time in the beginning of the contest when some might have done what was said of the rebellion, "back down" and give up—consent to annihilation. That day has passed. Too much money has been expended, and too much blood has been shed. This great Government has cost our fathers too much, and has cost us too much, that we can afford now to give it up. As a means of carrying on the contest, and as an incident growing out of it, the convention has decided that the institution of Slavery must perish. This is the first time in American history that statesmen and politicians have ventured in convention to touch that exceedingly delicate subject without an outburst of passion. The day when the "pet institution" might agitate the whole country, but no one might agitate it has passed. But when Slavery becomes the assailant, and made war upon the country, then the question was a very different one, and its defender turned around and declared that Slavery henceforth must be no longer. The convention have proposed the wisest and most prudent method of disposing of the whole question—amend the Constitution, extend the ordinance of 1787 all over the country, and let the divine institution disappear. [Applause.] It can even now be said that it has no legal existence outside of Kentucky and Delaware, and Kentucky, it seems, will have the honor to be the last Slave State in the Union. The question has been asked, what are you going to do with the negroes? I answer, nothing. I propose to amend the Constitution and give them the benefit of the habeas corpus, and let the subject stop there. Mr. LINCOLN trusted at first that the rebellion might be suppressed without interfering with it. I at that time interposed my voice and vote in opposition to any measure injuriously affecting my constituents. In company with Senator WILEY, of West Virginia, and Mr. CASEY, of Kentucky, and others, we waited on the President, and urged him to hold back his Proclamation of Jan. 1. Senator WILEY addressed him with credit and ability, and was answered in words of equal power and credit: "I have taken my stand and I cannot recede." [Immense applause.] I have lived to see that the President was right and that we were wrong. [Great applause.] When it was proposed to arm the negro, it was urged that he was a coward and would not fight. Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Helena to Fort Pillow, and recently the banks of the James give the lie to the charge. On the other hand, it was urged that he would be vindictive and hard-hearted. That is equally without foundation. For three years we have prosecuted this war, steadily advancing. Our poor boys in the vanguard of the army have often been discouraged by a portion of the press traducing the cause and the Government. On the other hand, the hopes of the rebels have dwindled away one by one. The eloquent speaker then cited the declaration of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, that the division of the North and the cartridge-boxes of the South would effect the ends of the rebellion. The peace men who coöperate thus with the enemy work in what direction? Against the election of Mr. LINCOLN. That is the reason why all the Union loving men, the Stars-and-Stripes men that live in the rebellious States, that is the reason why they, without a dissenting voice, are for the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, and would regard the election of anybody else as a concession made to the rebels. It has been intimated by the gentleman who preceded me that I should have a word to say in behalf of a fellow-citizen from my own State—Gov. JOHNSON—who has been honored with the nomination for the second place within the gift of the people. Standing here in New-York, in the presence of a member of the New-York delegation to Baltimore, I feel embarrassed for language to express the sentiments that I, in common with the loyal men of our State feel in consequence of this action, and especially that we feel to you, men of New-York, for we are aware that our candidate—for we came to Baltimore instructed by our constituents to present him as our candidate—had a formidable and most worthy competitor, before the convention, in one of your most eminent and most distinguished citizens. [Applause.] Fortunate was it that the country had two such men as DANIEL S. DICKINSON and ANDREW JOHNSON from which to select candidates for even the second office in our gift. [Applause.] JOHNSON and DICKINSON—DICKINSON and JOHNSON; one of whom stood in the citadel doing battle, keeping watch and ward over our liberties, while the other had stood in the fore front of the battle, in the face of the enemy—who had hung the banner upon the outer wall. [Great applause.] I hear some nice, sweetly-scented, aromatic gentleman, afraid of something unpleasant getting between the wind and his nobility, saying, and putting it forth in the columns of his newspaper by way of disparagement and derision of this distinguished man, "He won't do at all—great dishonor to our nation—he is a boorish tailor from the backwoods." [Laughter.] If Governor JOHNSON's friends refer to his early occupation and to the place of his residence as a matter of merit, and by the arts of the demagogue, claim popular favor upon them, that is one thing; and when his enemies seek to use this circumstance to his disparagement, and to bring him into odium and derision, it is quite another; [applause;] and I would suggest that this nice and refined, cultivated and elegant student of history refer to old BEN. FRANKLIN's blue stockings at the Court of Versailles, [laughter,] that he don't lose sight of old JOHN ADAMS, the schoolmaster, who wasn't good enough to marry the minister's daughter, and that he also remember the taunts and the jeers that used to be thrown out against ANDREW JACKSON, "Old Hickory;" what was said respecting his want of education and his humble origin, and the rather dubious and questionable occupations in his early career. [Applause.] These are all American citizens, reared under your Constitution and free Government, which makes some of us, at least, know what we say and mean what we say, when we declare this to be the best Government that the world has ever seen—a Government in which the son of the humblest peasant of Ireland or Albania may be, by the same force of his God-given talents, and by cultivation superadded, rise to a position beside the most noble, the most honored and the most useful. [Applause.] A Government like that is indeed worth fighting for. Those private matters, which go to make up the home-life of men, have very little to do with their fitness or unfitness for places of high popular trust. I might refer to him, in the way of gossip, as a kind husband and an indulgent father—as a temperate, studious, and most industrious man—but it is not for the possession or lack of these qualities that we select our great men, as many historical instances will demonstrate. I refer to his public career after he came to reside in our own State, in the place at which he was living when the war broke out, and where his home is now. Almost as soon as he was constitutionally eligible to office, his fellow-citizens of the county in which he lived selected him from the shop-board to represent them in our Legislature. Session after session was he thus employed, becoming a prominent and leading man in the State. He was a distinguished leader of the Democratic party; I was an undistinguished member of the Whig party. It was my business to study his weakness; it was my misfortune, in company with my party associates, sometimes to feel his strength. [Applause.] From the Legislature he was transferred to the halls of Congress, as you have been told, where he represented his district for ten years, leaving it in the Spring of 1853. Four years succeeding, by two successive elections, he was the Governor of the State of Tennessee. Following that, he took his seat in the Senate of the United States in the year 1857, and held it at the time the war broke out, and for nearly a year subsequent to that date, gentlemen, Gov. JOHNSON is an educated statesman; he graduates at the best schools of statesmanship that our country knows—our State Legislatures, the halls of the House of Representatives, and the floor of the American Senate. [Loud Applause.] Always successful, never defeated, elevated to no office except through the suffrages of the people he belongs to that class upon whom, both in private and in public affairs, it is always safe to rely. While a member of our State Legislature, the question of redistricting the State came before us, and he introduced a proposition to redistrict it upon what is called a white or free basis—that is to say, to take the political power and distribute on the basis of the white population, irrespective of the number of slaves, giving the political power to the non-slaveholding, rather than to the slaveholding portion of the State. [Great applause.] For this, as you will see if you will see if you will look back to the newspapers of that time, he was denounced by his companions as being untrue to the South, if not, in fact, a downright Abolitionist. When he entered Congress, he introduced and advocated for a period of more than ten years (for his advocacy continued after he left Congress) the measure known as the Homestead Bill; and whatever merit there may be in that policy, it is due to that statesman to say that he inaugurated and originated it in the House of Representatives. [Great applause.] It was afterward adopted by one of the great political parties of the country, and has now been adopted as the settled policy of the land. But it is not of these things, antecedent to the year 1860, that I wish me to speak; there has since that been a time that has tried mens' principles, and has determined what manner of spirit they are of. You are anxious to know how he has stood during this trial that has been upon the country. In the month of November, 1860, just after the Presidential election, when it became manifest that South Carolina was going to secede in her wild career of madness, he called a convention of his neighbors and friends at his own town, the town of Greenville, in Tennessee, and addressed them words of wisdom that have made its people true and unswerving in their allegiance to the Government from that day to this. [Applause.] On his return to the Senate he took an early occasion, within the first two weeks of the session, to address the Senate, and through the Senate the country, on this question, in which he took substantially the ground of Gen. JACKSON, in his declaration to South Carolina, that secession was treason, and that treason should be punished. [Applause.] It was during those debates that he uttered the remarkable words that you have seen recorded of him, Turning to JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow-traitors he said: "Were I the President, I would arrest you as traitors, I would try you as traitors, and I would hang you as traitors." [Loud and long-continued applause.] He remained in Washington at the special session of the Senate, until after the firing on Fort Sumter. On his way home, passing over the subsequent battle-field of Manassas, through the town of Lynchburgh, and onward to his home, he was beset by an armed mob in the town of Lynchburgh, and met it single-handed and alone, and met it successfully. [Applause.] Going home, he immediately took the field, and addressed his fellow-citizens of the eastern portion of Tennessee, going from county seat to county-seat, through roads that were infested, and beset with open and secret enemies. On one occasion at the town of Huntsville, in the month of May, he was encountered by one of our judges then upon the bench, of dawning rebel sympathies, and subsequently a member of the Rebel Senate, who intimated to him that he (Gov. JOHNSON) was a traitor to the South. The Governor, turning to him in a manner that will never be forgotten by those who were present, said: "Sir, the time will come in Tennessee when we shall have Judges who will declare the law, and who will define treason and punish it." That time, gentlemen, has about come. [Applause.] Our courts are in session, our grand juries are busy, and the result of their deliberations the patriotic people of the country will know in time, and over which, when they know, they will rejoice. [Applause.]

Mr. MAYNARD dwelt at some length on other aspects of the campaign, particularly with reference to loyal people of the South, and concluded by thanking the audience for the attention with which they had listened to him.

Hon. S. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, was the next speaker introduced. The lateness of the hour prevents more than reference to a most eloquent and humorous speech, which elicited enthusiasm and mirth. His appeal to the women of the North to act for the Union with the earnestness and devotion with which those of the South acted for secession was electric, and his call to the loyal men to unite in defending their best and dearest interests, and preserve the Union to themselves and to their posterity, was responded to with wildest applause. He concluded amid the enthusiasm he had created, and the meeting adjourned.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Further Particulars of the Defeat of Sturgis—Fourteen Pieces of Artillery Lost—Our Loss Less than One Thousand—Desperate Fighting of the Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 15.

Memphis advices of the 13th contain further accounts of the engagement near Guntown, Miss. The troops comprising the expedition were two brigades of cavalry under Gen. GRIERSON, two brigades of infantry, one company of the First Illinois Light Artillery, and two regiments of colored infantry, all under command of Gen. STURGIS. Citizens report KIRBY SMITH in command of the enemy, assisted by FORREST, RODDY, and LEE. FORREST is said to have started his entire command for Georgia, but recalled them upon learning of the advance of our forces.

Our troops are said to have fought with desperate valor, but of eighteen pieces of artillery four only were brought off. About one hundred wagons were taken, and the greater portion of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy's cavalry, who pursued our forces to Colliersville. The enemy's loss is supposed to be considerable, though not so large as ours. We have no definite information in regard to casualties.

Col. HUMPHREY, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, is reported killed. Col. WARING, of the Fourth Missouri, was severely wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 14.

Considerable bodies of the missing infantry of Gen. STURGIS' expedition are constantly coming in, and our loss will probably be cut down to less than 1,000, all told. By to-night the casualties will be pretty accurately reported.

Some of the officers blame Gen. STURGIS, and say his management was bad. This will probably be investigated. All concur in stating that the men fought with desperation, the negro troops especially; but they fell into confusion, and their ammunition becoming exhausted, caused a panic.

It is reported that the rebel force which STURGIS encountered was en route to JOHNSTON'S army, when they received information of the fitting out of this expedition, and turned about to defeat it.

Advices from the northern border of Arkansas represent the same state of affairs, the country being entirely destitute of provisions and forage.

SHELBY and command are reported at Batesville, en route for Missouri, on a raid.

Gen. SICKLES and staff arrived at Little Rock on the 5th. He left for Vicksburgh on the 10th.

The reported capture and butchery of a refugee train, which left Batesville on the evacuation of our troops, (mention of which had been made, and since contradicted,) is reaffirmed by parties who arrived here direct from Batesville. Seventy men and four women were slaughtered, and the remaining women and children left on the road in a helpless condition, and treated in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

400 M. S. & N. I. R...	97	$20,000 Am. Gold.....	197¾
100 do.	96⅞	100 Erie Railway...b3	112⅜
200 do.........b3	97	100 do........s3	112½
100 do.........s10	96⅞	300 do..........	112½
100 Chi. & R. I. R....	115¾	200 Hud. Riv. R......	144¾
100 Chi. & N. W. R.s3	53⅜	500 Mar. Min. Co......	51
100 do........s3	53⅜		

[Advertisement.]

FRIENDSHIP TRUE.

Yes, I am your firm friend, I have shown it for years,
I have shown it in sorrow, joy, laughter and tears:
I would stand by you yet to the cannon-mouthed death.
But, oh! ask me no longer to stand by your breath!

It is cruel to ask it! the Lord himself knows
You are life to my spirit, but death to my *nose!*
Oh! Tom, even now if no remedy shone,
I would stick by you still and still call you my own!

But there is a sure remedy close at your hand
That is sweetening a million of breaths in the land;
For it cleanses and strengthens the Teeth, so the mouth
Seems an ivory gate to the rose of the South!

"And that remedy's name—SOZODONT—will you take?"
"Yes, I will, my old friend, for your own darling sake!
So, here's off for that exquisite breath of the rose!
Hip, hurrah for my mouth and hurrah for your nose!

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and by HALL & RUCKLE, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. 75 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by the organization, Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

AID FOR WHITE REFUGEES.—"I was naked and hungry and sick, and ye ministered unto me," will be emphatically the plaudit of those who help to supply the urgent wants of these thousands of suffering women and children. Clothing, bedding and other donations may be sent to Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary of the Union Commission, at the Sanitary Depository, No. 10 Cooper Union. Donors will be relieved of trouble by sending a note containing their address, which will be returned indorsed, with a messenger to bring the articles. Mr. LOCKWOOD is in between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S.—We are told that "straws show which way the wind blows;" and, judging by the rush during the past week to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and the demand for his Straw Hats, we should say that the popular wind was blowing very strongly in the direction of that favorite establishment. Knox's supply of Summer fabrics is unquestionably attractive, and his prices as moderate as possible.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Brilliant novelties in this week's number. Terrible Steamboat Conflagrations on the Hudson, New-Orleans, etc.; Splendid View of Richmond; Political Caricatures; New Music, and Supplementary Sheet of Fashions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies can obtain this superior article for their shoes, of Middleton, Slater, Cantrell, Bixby, Withers & Porter, Terhune, Brooks, M. L. Hill, Jeffers, and at the Agency, No. 75 William-st.

[Advertisement.]

BLACKING.—Bixby's Paste and Liquid Blacking is the best. Try it. Shoe-dealers, Druggists and Grocers have it. Depot, No. 475 Eighth-avenue.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun Sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets... 1 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 12 | Gov. Island.. 6 01 | Hell Gate... 6 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool June 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 171 passengers to E. Cunard. June 5, at 2:27 A. M., passed steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 1 P. M., the steamship Africa arrived at Queenstown; at 4 P. M. same day, passed steamships Hecla and Louisiana, both bound in; 8th, lat. 50 24, lon. 23 54, passed the Br. brig Briton's Pride, bound W.; 6th, at 9 A. M., lat. 51 10, lon. 13 16, passed a steamship, supposed the Labuan, bound E.; 11th, lat. 46 20, lon. 45 35, at 5:40 P. M., passed the Br. brig Delhi, bound W.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool June 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 386 passengers to John G. Dale. June 2, off Wicklow Head, passed steamship City of Cork, bound up channel; same day, off Roche's Point, steamship North American, going into Queenstown; 3d, lat. 51 10, lon. 13 40, steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool; 6th, lat. 48 45, lon. 30 50, Br. ship Waterloo, bound W.; 11th, lat. 43 50, lon. 49 32, ship Camoens, bound E.; 13th, lat. 42 04, lon. 63 23, ship Fleetwing, bound E.

Steamship Olympus, McMickan, Liverpool May 31, and Queenstown June 1, with mdse. and 529 passengers to E. Cunard. June 2, midnight, passed a steamer, supposed the City of Manchester, bound E.; 3d, 1 P. M., steamship Louisiana, bound E.; 7th, spoke schr. "Carline," bound E.; 8th, 4:40 P. M., spoke ship Jas. McInroy, bound E.; 11th, 6 A. M., passed ship Ellen Austin, from Liverpool for New-York; 12th, 5 P. M., Bremen bark Maria Christina, bound E.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall June 6, with 430 passengers to M. O. Roberts. Experienced heavy weather in the Caribbean Sea. 13th inst., off Hatteras, had a heavy N. E. gale.

U. S. Revenue steamer Miami, Tengars, from a cruise.

U. S. steam transport Quinnebaug, Smith, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Liberty, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to Wm. P. Williams.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Sagamore, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Treadwell, Newport May 11, with iron to master. Had westerly winds from the Banks. May 28, lat. 41 17, lon. 48 46, passed between several small icebergs and numerous pieces of field ice.

Ship Shakspere, Fechter, Havre 46 ds., with mdse. and 494 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. May 25, at 1 A. M., lat. 42 04, lon. 48 05, saw a large iceberg; at 5 A. M., saw another one, of considerable height.

Ship Kenilworth, (of Liverpool,) Peniston, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. and 37 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Has had head winds the entire passage; been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with light westerly winds and calms; saw a large number of icebergs on the eastern edge of the Banks.

Ship Resolute, (of Bristol, Eng.,) McGilvery, Canton 105 ds., with teas, etc., to Cary & Co. Passed Angier, March 1, Cape of Good Hope April 23.

Ship Elizabeth, Stetson, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Bark Maria, (Argen.,) Bursley, Antwerp April 27, with mdse. and 122 passengers to master. Had heavy weather first part of the passage. May 10, lat. 49 02, lon. 11 10, in a gale from S. E., sprung a leak of 2½ feet of water per hour; was compelled to throw overboard part of the cargo to lighten the vessel; reduced the leak to about 20 inches per hour; with the assistance of part of the passengers succeeded in getting the vessel into port; from lon. 20 had westerly winds and thick weather.

Bark New-Brunswick, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Hopgood, Bristol, Eng., 35 ds., with mdse. to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had light winds and calms for the last 21 ds.; on the southern edge of the Banks saw 2 large icebergs.

Bark Alexey Chiudow, (Russ.,) Aafmann, Cardiff 39 ds., with coal to G. Knoop.

Brig Alfaretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Matamoras 29 ds., with cotton and hides to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Below.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, from Cardiff April 28.
Ship Tyro, (Br.,) Scott, from Newport May 2.
Ship Travancore, Durkee, from Liverpool April 28.
Ship Hoogley, Jenkins, from Liverpool May 6.
Ship Robert L. Lane, Shillaber, from Liverpool May 17.

Spoken, &c.

Great Western—ship, hence for Liverpool, 16 ds. out, May 23, lat. 45 27, lon. 42 27.

Lord Collingwood—Br. bark, from Shanghai for New-York, 101 ds. out, May 27, lat. 7 N., lon. 42 W.

Morning Star—Eng. ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, May 25, lat. 41 49, lon. 49 20.

Nellie Mowe—brig, from Philadelphia for Eastport, June 13, off Cape Henlopen.

St. Jago—bark, 4 ds. from Portland for Havana, June 12, on the southern edge of Nantucket Shoals, in lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, May 17, brigs Adelaide and Milo, for New-York same day; brigs Eureka, dischg.; J. Titus, wtg. cargo.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Gen. Cobb, at Calcutta; May 27, Sidador, at Lisbon; May 31, Bavaria, at Hamburg; Siam, at Sidney; June 4, steamship St. Andrew, at Greenock.

Arrived from San Francisco—Bengal, at Woosung.

Sailed for New-York—May 27, Unla, from Leghorn; June 1, Ocean Wave, from Cardiff; Cynosure, from Liverpool; June 2, Ellen, from Antwerp; 4th, Isaac Webb, from Wilkemen; Albert the Good and Ne Plus Ultra, from Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Columbia, from Shanghai for New-York, was at Hong Kong, having been ashore at Prata Shoal. She sustained but little injury.

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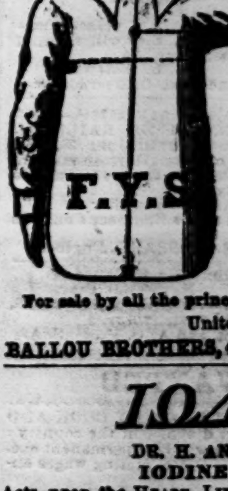

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